

**2/14/77 [1]**

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## WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Letter	From President To President Lopez Portillo (1p.)	2/14/77	A

## FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers- Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec., Pres. Handwriting File  
2/14/77 [1] Box 7

## RESTRICTION CODES

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# THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Monday - February 14, 1977

8:00 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.  
 8:15 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.  
 8:30 Senior Staff Meeting - The Roosevelt Room.  
 9:00 Meeting of the Cabinet. (Mr. Jack Watson).  
 (60 min.) The Cabinet Room.  
 10:30 Arrival Ceremony for His Excellency the President  
 of the United Mexican States and Mrs. Jose Lopez  
 Portillo - The South Grounds.  
 11:00 Meeting with President Jose Lopez Portillo.  
 (60 min.) (Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office.  
 12:00 Lunch with Vice President Walter F. Mondale.  
 The Oval Office.  
 1:43 Handshake/Photo with New Hampshire State Senator  
 (2 min.) and Mrs. Robert Fennelly - The Oval Office.  
 1:45 Meeting with Consumer Leaders.  
 (15 min.) (Miss Midge Costanza) - The Cabinet Room.  
 4:00 Meeting with Congressman William Lehman.  
 (15 min.) (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.  
 5:00 Meeting with Former Congresswoman Bella  
 (15 min.) Abzug. (Mr. Landon Butler) - The Oval Office.  
 7:30 State Dinner (Black Tie) Honoring President and  
 Mrs. Jose Lopez Portillo.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

1<sup>st</sup> visit - Lopez Portillo  
 Wives friends  
 Close to Allies  
 Mondale  
 Mexico, then Canada  
 1<sup>st</sup>, 25 yrs. - new  
 Difficult issues  
 Thanks for oil  
 Discussions today  
 Probs mutual

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Diplomatic Room  
 Announcement  
 Greet VP, Sec of State & JCS  
 Fanfare - Limo Arrives  
 Protocol Introduces  
 Escort to Platform  
 Honors/Anthems  
 "Sir, the Honor Guard is  
 prepared for Inspection"  
 Inspection of Troops  
 "Sir, this concludes the  
 Honors"  
 Remarks  
 "Sir, this concludes the  
 Ceremony"  
 Balcony - Blue Room

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

OUT -

cc

Hamilton  
Tim Kray +

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Tim Kraft

Re: CEQ Appointments

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

2/14/77

Ham - Set up  
ok - app't.

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN *HJ*  
RE: CEQ APPOINTMENTS

After the last memorandum I submitted on CEQ, you asked me to determine if both Barbara Heller and Marion Edey were interested in being considered as the third member on CEQ - after Charles Warren and Gus Speth.

I checked and they both are interested. As I indicated earlier, Marion is also interested in election reform and would also like to be considered for the Federal Election Commission and/or to work with us on our election reform package.

For what its worth, I asked both Warren and Speth how they would compare the two women who were being considered. They both recommended Heller over Edey. Said that she was much better organized and more productive than Marion. But that either would do well. Warren particularly was enthusiastic about Heller having worked closely with her before on legislation.

*Recommendation: Interview Heller first. If satisfied, appoint her. If not, interview Edey as well. I believe Heller is better.*

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MARION EDEY

( - Washington, D. C.)

Chairwoman of the Steering Committee, League of Conservation Voters.

COMMENTS:

Stewart Brandborg, Director, Citizens Action Committee. "She's the person who organized and developed the entire program for the League of Conservation Voters. She has developed the substance and dimension of the League's very successful programs and has successfully brought financial support for this nationwide campaign. She has worked to establish the League as the most significant voice of evaluation for legislators in their environmental work. She has a high level of commitment and dedication to this important public service.

"I think she'd be a good member. She doesn't particularly like routine and the rigors of bureaucratic jobs. But she's intelligent and successful."

Joe Browder, Environmental Policy Center. "She is one of the brightest political people in the country, with a fair mind and a good understanding of a lot of issues. I think she would be a good member. I don't know about her as the Chair, but I don't want to suggest she should be taken out of consideration for the Chair."

Gus Speth, Natural Resources Defense Council. "She's a strong, forceful person. She was an early Carter supporter. She has good judgment and political savvy and would make a good advisor."

Charles Warren, California Assemblyman. "I know her only by reputation. Her reputation is good. I would recommend her."

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like further checks made.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not interested.

\_\_\_\_\_ Let us discuss.

BARBARA HELLER

( - Washington, D. C.)

Presently with the Environmental Policy Center.

COMMENTS:

Joe Browder, Environmental Policy Center. "I don't think there's anybody who worked harder for Governor Carter. She's a specialist in Coastal Zone Management, offshore oil, and those kinds of issues. She was a coordinator for the California Conservationists for Carter. She's on our staff here. I don't know if she would even want the job. She probably would only take the Chair; I don't know about being a member. She is really excellent."

Marion Edey, League of Conservation Voters. "I think she's real good on offshore oil and any issues having to do with oil pollution or oil companies. I think she's very smart and sharp at picking up on things. In working on the offshore oil issue, she's taken a much broader approach than a lot of environmentalists might have. Her approach forces a lot of sophistication upon her. I think she'd be good, probably as a member, but she could be a Chairman. Anyone you get will have a specific area of interest, after all."

Gus Speth, Natural Resources Defense Council. "I believe she's Walter Heller's (the economist) daughter. She's very highly regarded by environmental groups on the Hill because of her legislative work. I am sure she would be good. I simply don't know her very well."

\_\_\_\_\_ I would like further checks made.

\_\_\_\_\_ I am not interested.

\_\_\_\_\_ Let us discuss.



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: F. Peter Libassi

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

cc HJ

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201



TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: JOE CALIFANO *gpc*

DATE: FEBRUARY 8, 1977

To: President Carter  
From: Hamilton God

I agree.

*N.J.*

*ok proceed J*

I recommend you nominate F. Peter Libassi, currently President and Chief Executive Officer of Greater Hartford Process, Inc., and the Greater Hartford Community Development Corporation, to be the General Counsel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Libassi has a distinguished background in the field of civil rights enforcement and in the development and operation of national programs to combat discrimination. A graduate of Yale Law School, he received a B.A. (cum laude) in political science from Colgate University. Mr. Libassi's appointment will be very well received in the civil rights community. Many leaders of that community are his supporters. He is, for example, strongly recommended by Vernon Jordan. I have also cleared him with Senator Ribicoff who knows him and supports his appointment.

This recommendation is based on a month of exhaustive evaluation of the role of the General Counsel and the consideration of many potential candidates for the position in light of that role.

The General Counsel must not only be a good lawyer, but a good leader. As in no other place in Government, HEW legal issues are interlaced with profound civil rights, social and constitutional consequences. Law and social policy converge most clearly in this Department. The General Counsel must perceive the impact of HEW actions not just in "strictly legal sufficiency terms" but in the Department's conscience. A practical grasp of reality, keen

*Ham -*

*LIBASSI is very good -*

*WARRON -*

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judgement, a deep commitment to equal opportunity, the ability to work well with varying, often competing constituencies, both inside and outside the Department, are essential attributes of this position.

I believe that Mr. Libassi possesses these qualities in strong measure. His working knowledge of the Department, the Congress, state and local governments, and his operating experience at Hartford focusing on a wide range of welfare, health, and housing programs on the problems of the inner city are added virtues which he can bring to this important post.

Highlights of Mr. Libassi's career are as follows:

- Director, Office of Civil Rights, Special Assistant to the Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (1966-1968) During which, working for Secretaries John Gardner and Wilbur Cohen, he planned and directed the pioneering effort to desegregate schools, hospitals, nursing homes, and colleges under the then recently enacted Civil Rights legislation.
- Deputy Staff Director, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (1962-1966) During which he helped initiate government-wide Title VI enforcement programs, involving coordination and management of 22 departments and agencies.
- Executive Vice President, National Urban Coalition (1968-1971) Where he helped to devise national urban strategies working with mayors, civil rights groups and the business community.
- President, Greater Hartford Process, Inc. and the Greater Hartford Community Corporation (1971 to Date) Where he directs multimillion dollar business funded nonprofit community development corporation, involving housing, social services, economic and neighborhood development in which he works closely with businessmen, local school officials, legislators, and community ethnic leaders.
- Trial Attorney, New York State Housing Commission, and Regional Director, New York State Civil Rights Commission (1954-1962)

I recommend that you nominate F. Peter Libassi to be the General Counsel of HEW.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

Page 3 - President Carter

If you approve, I will make the appropriate contacts on the Hill and coordinate the announcement with Jody Powell. A proposed announcement with biographical information is attached.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Attachment

cc: Jody Powell  
Hamilton Jordan  
Robert Lipshutz

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: February 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:

Hamilton Jordan

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Jack Watson memorandum from Secretary Califano  
re Peter Libassi.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 11:00 A.M.

DAY: Saturday

DATE: February 12, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments  
Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.  
Please note other comments below:

☐ No comment.

☐ Approve, send to Tim King for processing  
☐ Disapprove, I will talk with Secretary  
Califano.

**PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

judgement, a deep commitment to equal opportunity, the ability to work well with varying, often competing constituencies, both inside and outside the Department, are essential attributes of this position.

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I recommend that you nominate F. Peter Libassi to be the General Counsel of HEW.

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_ DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

STAFF TO  
HJ FOR  
ACTION:

- approve, send to Tim King  
for processing
- disapprove, I will talk  
w/ Califano



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2/10/77

TO: The President  
FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*  
RE: MEMORANDUM FROM SECRETARY  
CALIFANO RE PETER LIBASSI

Attached is a memorandum from  
Joe Califano for your review  
and action.

Attachment

cc: Hamilton Jordan



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20201

TO: PRESIDENT CARTER

FROM: JOE CALIFANO *gjc*

DATE: FEBRUARY 8, 1977

I recommend you nominate F. Peter Libassi, currently President and Chief Executive Officer of Greater Hartford Process, Inc., and the Greater Hartford Community Development Corporation, to be the General Counsel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. Libassi has a distinguished background in the field of civil rights enforcement and in the development and operation of national programs to combat discrimination. A graduate of Yale Law School, he received a B.A. (cum laude) in political science from Colgate University. Mr. Libassi's appointment will be very well received in the civil rights community. Many leaders of that community are his supporters. He is, for example, strongly recommended by Vernon Jordan. I have also cleared him with Senator Ribicoff who knows him and supports his appointment.

This recommendation is based on a month of exhaustive evaluation of the role of the General Counsel and the consideration of many potential candidates for the position in light of that role.

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Page 3 - President Carter

If you approve, I will make the appropriate contacts on the Hill and coordinate the announcement with Jody Powell. A proposed announcement with biographical information is attached.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

*(see attachment)*  
Attachment

cc: Jody Powell  
Hamilton Jordan  
Robert Lipshutz

WASHINGTON

Date: February 10, 1977

## MEMORANDUM

## FOR ACTION:

Hamilton Jordan

## FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Jack Watson memorandum from Secretary Califano  
re Peter Libassi.YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 11:00 A.M.

DAY: Saturday

DATE: February 12, 1977

## ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

## STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.☐ No comment.*Please note other comments below:*  
\_\_\_\_\_ Approve send to Tim King for processing\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove, I will talk with Secretary  
Califano.PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2/10/77

TO: The President  
FROM: Jack Watson *Jack*  
RE: MEMORANDUM FROM SECRETARY  
CALIFANO RE PETER LIBASSI

Attached is a memorandum from  
Joe Califano for your review  
and action.

Attachment

cc: Hamilton Jordan ✓

February 9, 1977

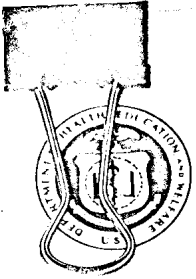
MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM KING  
FROM: HAMILTON JORDAN  
SUBJECT: PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT

The attached proposed Presidential appointment has been approved by me. --Peter Libassi, Gen.Counsel, HEW.

Please conduct the appropriate checks on this individual and propose the appointment to the President when those checks are completed.

The President has not yet seen this proposed appointment.

Attachment:  
Papers on Peter Libassi, Gen.Counsel, HEW  
(note: conflict of interest and financial disclosure papers not included )



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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

February 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE HONORABLE HAMILTON JORDAN

From: Ben W. Heineman, Jr.  
Executive Assistant  
to the Secretary

*BWH*

*Approved  
4/5/77*

Re : Presidential Appointments in the Department of  
Health, Education, and Welfare

I am enclosing clearance papers for Peter Libassi whom Secretary Califano recommends for the position of General Counsel. Mr. Libassi's conflict of interest and financial disclosure papers are missing, but I will forward them to you in a few days.

cc:  
Jim King  
Margaret McKenna

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

9  
1

INFORMATION

14 February 1977

TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: RICK HUTCHESON *R.H.*  
SUBJECT: Memoranda Not Passed On  
to the President Today

1. Copy of Lipshutz letter to Attorney General Bell indicating that the Attorney General will soon make a recommendation to the President regarding a pardon for G. Gordon Liddy. Lipshutz has asked for opinions from senior White House staffers.
2. Copy of Lipshutz letter to Jim Fallows stating that to date Simon and Schuster have paid \$25,000 to the Carter Foundation for Governmental Affairs for the book of speeches.
3. Memorandum to the President from Jack Valenti, in which he suggests that you regularly invite members of Congress and their wives to visit with you in groups no larger than 25-30.

Valenti suggests that you brief the congressmen on current issues, take questions, let them know that you care about their calls and requests, and give them a chance to talk with you in circumstances that approximate intimacy.

He suggests that Mrs. Carter give congressional wives a tour of the White House living quarters.

Tim Kraft responds that there is not time for weekly, general invitation meetings, and suggests instead that you meet with small groups of members keyed to current legislative goals.

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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

FROM: Bob Lipshutz



Pursuant to our discussion, I met on Friday of this past week with the wife of G. Gordon Liddy, Mr. George W. Higgins (a Boston attorney), and Mr. James A. Gavin, Chairman of the "Committee for the Freedom of G. Gordon Liddy".

In addition to listening to these three persons, I received the enclosed documents:

1. Letter dated February 11, 1977, to the President, from Mr. Gavin.
2. Copy of correspondence with former President Ford.
3. Copy of the formal "petition for computation of sentence" submitted to the President by George Gordon Liddy on September 6, 1976. It is my understanding that your Department has the petition and accompanying documents and all available information, and that a recommendation will be made by you to the President at an early date.
4. Numerous editorials supporting this petition to the President.
5. A chart which gives the comparative information concerning sentencing and imprisonment of all the principal persons involved in the Watergate matter.

Attorney General Griffin Bell  
February 12, 1977  
page 2

In addition to the obvious legal considerations involved in this matter, there are serious and perhaps far-reaching considerations of such matters as "equity in sentencing under the criminal law system", "utilization of the sentencing process to obtain testimony", political ramifications in a very broad context, considerations of compassion, perhaps not for the individual but certainly for the wife and the five children of the prisoner, and utilization of the Presidential power when all judicial remedies have been exhausted by a convicted person. Undoubtedly, there are other important considerations in this particular situation.

Therefore, I am asking for comments from other senior members of the White House staff so that the President will have available several viewpoints, perhaps from different perspectives, along with the very critical recommendation from you.

cc: The President

11 February 1977

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As a result of his participation in the Watergate affair, G. Gordon Liddy has spent almost four years of his life in prison away from his wife and five young children. The members of the Committee for the Freedom of G. Gordon Liddy and thousands of Americans throughout the country feel that this has been painfully adequate punishment for the nature of his involvement. Particularly, when you consider the disposition of the cases of the other Watergate defendants who served an average sentence of six months or not at all.

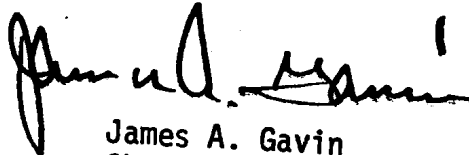
As Chairman of the Committee, I have spoken with a complete cross section of Americans over the past few months about the Liddy case. Although many were critical of Mr. Liddy's involvement, they almost unanimously concurred that forty-five months of incarceration has been excessive and that no further purpose can be served by inflicting any additional hardships upon him or his family.

Mr. President, as you know it is written in the Bible: "To err is human, but to forgive is divine". We ask that in your wisdom you show forgiveness at this time and commute the prison sentence of Gordon Liddy immediately in order that he may return home to his family where he belongs.

On file at the Department of Justice are petitions with over seven thousand signatures requesting Executive Clemency and samples of supportive articles which have appeared in the news media throughout the country.

Thank you for your consideration.

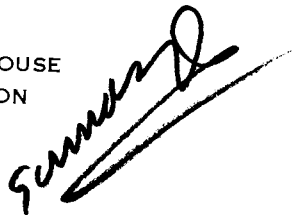
Sincerely yours,



James A. Gavin  
Chairman

bcc: Mr. Wade H. Stallard  
Mr. James A. Gavin

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jimmy Carter", is written over the White House address. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Mr. President:

Tim Kraft comments: "I think we're going to have to specialize in small groups, keying on members and committees relevant to current legislative goals. We can't do it on a weekly general invitation basis, because of the crunch of lengthy budget meetings and diplomatic events coming up.

Rick



MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION  
OF AMERICA, INC.  
1600 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

JACK VALENTI  
PRESIDENT

February 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JACK VALENTI

As you know from my previous memoranda to you, I have placed special emphasis on the care and handling of the Congress.

I count handling the Congress the toughest job the White House has. The congressional liaison group is always going to be hard-put to receive and negotiate the requests of the Congress, as well as managing the tedious, exhausting but crucial "reaching out" to the Congress on issues to be met, presidential appointments to be made, and general rapport to be established.

All presidents face this problem. But face it they must, for you are dealing, as you well know, with large egos, constitutencies they must tend, and the human urging to be informed at all times.

I suggest, respectfully, that you may want to consider this idea (though it is time-consuming and physically intimidating as well as visibly valuable):

Invite the members of the Congress to the White House in small groups, no more than 25 or 30 at a time, with their wives.

Informally and easily brief them on current issues, and let them ask questions of you. You do this so well, so gracefully, that it is bound to produce warmer feelings toward you by individual members.

Let them know you care about their calls and their requests. Let them know that their calls and letters will be given privileged and special handling.

You might have one or two cabinet members with you so they can discuss problems they are facing.

Obviously you would have Frank Moore and his key aides at each of these evenings.

Mrs. Carter can take wives on a tour of the living quarters of the White House.

The essential objective is not to guarantee congressional support of everything you advocate; that is impossible. But the goal would be to incite within the Congress the indispensable verity that the President cares very much about the Congress, and wants to counsel with them, listen to them, respond to them, and even when there is a conflict, civility and courtesy are not discarded.

Finally, it would give each member a chance to be close to you, to talk with you in circumstances that approximate intimacy (not possible in very large gatherings.)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: February 10, 1977

MEMORANDUM

FOR ACTION:  
Frank Moore  
Tim Kraft

FOR INFORMATION:

FROM: Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

SUBJECT: Jack Valenti memo 2/8/77 re  
Relations between Congress and  
the White House.

YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:

TIME: 10:00 A.M.

DAY: Saturday

DATE: February 12, 1977

ACTION REQUESTED:

☒ Your comments

Other:

STAFF RESPONSE:

☐ I concur.

☐ No comment.

*Please note other comments below:*

**PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

See page 2.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Major Topics for the Week  
of February 7.

cc: The Vice President  
Hamilton Jordan  
Jim King  
Sec. Andrus thru Jack Watson





THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
WASHINGTON

*Good - J*

February 11, 1977

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

From : Secretary of the Interior

Subject : Major Topics for the Week of February 7

- I recommend that the Garrison Diversion Project's Lone Tree Reservoir bid, which is presently scheduled for April of 1977, be held up until after the International Joint Commission reports in June of 1977. Frankly, this project is a "dog" and should never have been considered in the first place. It is, however, fraught with political and international problems. It is my recommendation that we discuss these ramifications prior to any further action on the Garrison Project. *ok I agree*
- The Cook Inlet oil and gas sale scheduled for February 23, 1977, by action of the prior Administration just before your inauguration, has been suspended by me pending further study. My concern centers around current trajectories and spill recovery capabilities within these very sensitive estuaries of the Alaskan Coast. *ok*
- Monday and Tuesday were spent on the Hill testifying before the Senate and House Interior Committees on our position with reference to the strip mine legislation.
- We have completed the field work on our natural gas supply allegations (Senator Metzenbaum). Our report should be completed by Tuesday A.M. and Dr. Schlesinger has been kept abreast of the events. *ok*
- We have completed discussions with Dr. Schlesinger on the proposed energy reorganization plan. I still do not believe Presidential intervention will be required. *Good!*

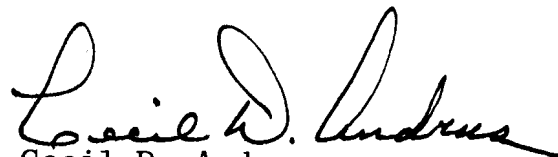
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- My personal time spent on the Hill since January 20 has been 9-1/2 hours. Preparing for these three appearances required approximately 20 hours of my personal time. This does not count the long day last Saturday when I visited the State of Kentucky to evaluate their strip mining methods of the past and present.
- We are still waiting for clearance on our major Departmental positions. My nomination is the only one that has been sent to the Hill to date. As an update on our selection process, I respectfully submit the following:

*ok -  
Let me know  
when held up  
is -*

<u>Title</u>	<u>Minority Status</u>	<u>Sex</u>
Under Secretary	Black	Male
Deputy Under Secretary	White	Female
Solicitor	White	Male
Assistant Secretary	White	Female
Assistant Secretary	White	Male
Assistant Secretary	Jewish	Male
Assistant Secretary	White	Male
Assistant Secretary (BIA)	Indian	To be selected*

- \* A letter will go out to all Tribal Leaders in America requesting their recommendations for this position.

  
Cecil D. Andrus  
Secretary

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

CUT

to

Sta / Port & Camp  
Haul in -

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 14, 1977

Stu Eizenstat  
Bert ~~Camp~~ *Lane*  
Hamilton Jordan

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warded to you for your information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Science and Technology Adviser.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

2/14/77

To: The President  
From: Hamilton Jordan  
Re: Science and Technology Adviser

Please find attached letter from Frank Press outlining  
his concept of the Science and Technology Adviser.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

29 Spring Valley Road  
Belmont, Massachusetts 02178  
February 10, 1977

*cc: Study assess staffing  
+ job description  
cc: Ham - expedite  
appointment*

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased and honored by your invitation to serve as your Science and Technology Adviser. In accordance with your request, I will describe my views on the nature of the position. I think you will find them quite close to the general philosophy you expressed in our conversation.

First and foremost, the Science and Technology Adviser is a personal assistant to the President. In this capacity, he will be responsive to the President's needs in developing and analyzing the facts, laying out the issues and rendering advice on the scientific and technological considerations involved in areas of national concern. In this regard, he will naturally work closely with other senior advisers such as the Director of OMB, and the advisers on economic, domestic and national security affairs, and would be a participant in the regular meetings of the senior White House/Executive Office staff members.

Your concept that the Science and Technology Adviser would operate with a small permanent staff and make use on a temporary basis of the expertise in science and technology in the universities, industry and government agencies is personally agreeable to me. However, your Science and Technology Adviser is also Director of the recently created Office of Science and Technology Policy. The legislation establishing the OSTP, which received wide bi-partisan Congressional support, mandates several tasks, for example:

1. The Director is Chairman of the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology - an interagency group composed of the senior policy-level R&D officials in government;
2. The Director is also Chairman of an Intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Advisory Panel to focus science and engineering on problems of the State, regional and local levels;
3. The Director supports, and is an ex-officio member of, the President's Committee on Science and Technology - 14 consultants charged with examining the overall Federal science, engineering and technology effort and submitting a report to the President within two years;
4. The Director is responsible for preparation of an annual science and technology report which the President transmits to Congress, beginning in February 1978;

5. The Director also is to prepare a five-year outlook report, updated each year, on situations and conditions warranting special attention.

I estimate that the present staff size of 32 (including 18 professionals) and budget of about \$3 million are required to fulfill these obligations.

However, if you choose to reorganize OSTP and transfer some of these obligations (except the first), say, to the National Science Foundation, then the Science and Technology Adviser's staff could be reduced significantly. An office operating with a fewer number of legislatively mandated functions could concentrate more completely on the advisory activities for the President, and could operate with a professional staff of 10-12, plus the Science and Technology Adviser and his deputy. (Supporting staff, secretaries, etc., would, of course, be additional.) I might note that this is about 1/2 the size of President Kennedy's Science Adviser operation, which was perhaps the most successful one. I would choose to distribute these professional positions among the fields of science and technology along the following lines: International relations; energy; health, food, and nutrition; defense, arms control and space; technological innovation required to improve the performance of American industry, create new industry and new jobs; environment; and natural resources.

A summary job description for your Science and Technology Adviser might be as follows:

1. Analyze, at the President's request, the scientific and technological components of important matters that come before him.

Matters having significant scientific or technological context or implications presented to the President by the Office of Management and Budget, the domestic adviser, the National Security Council or its committees, including the Committee on Foreign Intelligence, the Council of Economic Advisers and other White House/Executive Office units would carry an indication that there had been consultation with the Science and Technology Adviser and the substance of his comments. Initiation of studies on Department of Defense matters would be selective and at the request of the President.

2. At appropriate times, participate in the regular meetings of the White House staff and the Cabinet meetings. Be invited to attend meetings of the NSC, unless the President judges that such attendance would be inappropriate.
3. Provide advice on budget/program matters with scientific or technological content or implications to the President and the Director of OMB. Participate fully in the budget process.
4. Serve as a focus for bringing independent advice, proposals and opinions to the White House from the country's best scientists and engineers. Serve as a catalyst for building a strong science and technology capability in government departments.

5. Help the President evaluate the qualifications of candidates nominated for senior scientific and technological appointments in Departments and agencies.

Mr. President, the Science Advisers to Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy were perhaps the most successful ones. They had close personal relationships to their Presidents and enjoyed (but did not abuse) access to him. Drs. Killian, Kistiakowsky and Wiesner also received Presidential letters spelling out in general terms their duties and responsibilities. Since there has been considerably diminished effectiveness in the operation of the science advisory mechanism from the Administration of President Kennedy until the closing months of the Ford Administration, a statement of the "rules of the road" for the scientific adviser would be of historic importance and practical use to him in serving you in the best possible way.

If these views are satisfactory to you, I would propose to join your Administration on the basis of the presently mandated responsibilities, that is, to serve as your Science and Technology Adviser and as Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, a position which requires Senate confirmation. I would come to Washington as soon as the necessary security clearances are completed in the former position, and be prepared to take up the latter position after Senate action.

I deeply appreciate the sensitivity and understanding you showed with regard to my wife's professional career.

Respectfully,

*Frank Press*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

file

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

WELCOMING REMARKS

You might make these three points:

1) How pleased you are that the first head of state to visit you in the White House is President Lopez Portillo of Mexico. You have promised--and you believe that the people of the United States are eager for--a foreign policy that places much greater emphasis on improved relations with our allies around the world and our friends and neighbors in this hemisphere. In your first week in office Vice President Mondale made his trip to Western Europe and Japan. Now, in your first month, the first two state visits you are receiving are from the leaders of Mexico and Canada.

2) How important you think it is that, for the first time in nearly a quarter-century, both the United States and Mexico have just inaugurated new leaders. This makes it an especially promising time for a new beginning between our two nations.

3) That many of the issues you and President Lopez Portillo have to discuss are difficult, have divided our two nations in the past, and may not be easily

resolved now. But you share his belief that we can solve them best through consultation and cooperation and accomodation. You want to thank President Lopez Portillo, on behalf of the people of the United States, for the generous gesture he has already made in this direction--his offer of extra oil and gas during the worst period of our fuel shortage.

Here is a brief sample draft:

"Mr. President, Rosalynn and I are delighted to welcome you and your charming wife to the United States.

"Our wives are already good friends. Rosalynn went to Mexico City to help you celebrate your inauguration in December, and Carmen came here for my inauguration last month. Those contacts symbolize the close relationships I hope to maintain between our families and our nations in the years ahead.

"You are the first head of state to visit here since I became President. I have said many times that the United States needs to place much greater emphasis on improved relations with its allies all throughout the world, especially our close neighbors here in the Americas.

"During my first week in office, Vice President Mondale left for a visit to the leaders of Western Europe and Japan. Now, in the first month of this administration, I am proud to welcome you, as the leader of one of our two closest neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. Next week, Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada will also come to talk.

"Both of us are new in office--you have a month's more experience than I do, which may be why you look so tired. This is the first time in nearly a quarter of a century that both Mexico and the United States have sworn in new leaders at the same time. I believe that it makes it an especially promising time for a new beginning between our nations.

"Many of the questions we have to discuss now are difficult. They have divided our nations in the past. We may not be able to agree on them now. And we are sure to disagree in the future.

"But I know that we share a determination that we can progress further together, through cooperation and mutual respect, than either of us can alone. On behalf of the people of the United States, I want to thank you and the people of Mexico for one generous gesture you have already made in that spirit, by offering us extra oil and natural gas during the worst part of our own fuel

shortage.

"Dag Hammarskjold has said that 'only he who keeps his eyes fixed on the far horizon will find the right road.' I believe that spirit will guide our discussions today and in the frequent meetings we will have in the future."

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

The attached is forwarded to  
you for your information.

The Vice President

Midge Costanza

Stu Eizenstat

Hamilton Jordan

Bob Lipshutz

Frank Moore

Jody Powell

Jack Watson

Rick Hutcheson

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

cc Jody -

1<sup>st</sup> page

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

# The White House MAGAZINE SUMMARY

Friday, February 11, 1977

*Jody - Overall?  
A poor selection -  
I doubt the need  
for this -*

*J.C.*

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*Daily  
news  
summary  
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J*

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TORTURE: IF NOBODY DOES IT, HOW COME IT'S SO POPULAR?  
(Skeptic, January/February 1977)

Skeptic published a series of articles on the subject of torture as government policy in the modern world. In "The Right Time for Torture," Patrick Buchanan argues that: "If there are occasions when it is morally justified to kill, then there are times when it is morally justifiable to inflict temporary mental or physical suffering -- an infinitely less serious violation of human rights." But, he adds, "any government that 'routinely' commits atrocities against its citizens, subversives or not, forfeits the allegiance of its people ... no situation in the world justifies torture as a routine instrument of state policy."

Buchanan says torture should be "condemned and fought," but not through the United Nations or the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which he calls "a thoroughly Utopian and sometimes silly document which might have been drawn up by the Government 101 class in a not-very-good community college." He says the United States should have abstained from signing that declaration because many nations in the UN practice torture, and signing a human rights declaration alongside such nations amounts to an act of "towering hypocrisy."

"The best way for the United States to combat official torture in regimes friendly to this country is, I suppose, for Congress to pass legislation terminating U.S. economic and military assistance to such regimes -- except where the president determines the continuation of military sales or assistance, or economic aid, to be in the national interest."

In "Torture," former attorney general Ramsey Clark writes: "To debate seriously the necessity or desirability of torture is to expose an absence of human values. To justify it in the name of realism, practicality and survival encourages the deadly game ... The notion that there are evil or dangerous people and that torture can be limited to them is contrary to history, experience and human nature."

He outlines a detailed international program to combat torture, calling for:

- A worldwide effort to inform people about torture;
- Passage of criminal statutes in every country that penalize torture as severely as murder or assault;
- Pressure from the UN and other international organizations for openness within governments, including the opening of prisons for inspection by the press;
- Naming individuals allegedly responsible for torture;
- Maintaining public lists of missing persons, including all those possibly in state custody; and
- Making internationally accountable any officials found to commit or authorize acts of torture.

"The place to begin is in our own country. We should make America an example for the world -- an open society which condemns torture through

commitment of the people and the social compact. Our foreign policy should address nations where torture is known to exist. The CIA should be purged of all elements that have engaged in or condoned the use of, or given instruction in torture."

Ron Bernstein, in "Chambers of Horror," lists 40 countries where he says torture is practiced as a matter of government policy. He says the Agency for International Development and the CIA have had training programs for police forces in some of the countries where torture is allegedly practiced.

Skeptic also ran a question-answer piece featuring Joseph Sisco, former undersecretary of State for public affairs, and Roger Morris, a former aide to Henry Kissinger at the White House. Sisco argues that the power of the United States to influence governments that practice torture is limited, and that "we have to pursue a policy governed by our own national interest and on the basis of selective engagement."

Morris says that he believes "we're nowhere near the limits of our influence -- if in fact we're serious about upholding human rights or about doing something about these problems ... Most of the great humanitarian outrages of the past several years have been committed by regimes that in one way or another have been either supported or tolerated or quietly backed by the United States."

#### WHAT THE PRESIDENT NEEDS By Norman Cousins (Saturday Review, February 19, 1977)

Henry Kissinger's farewell remarks on the national security were similar to those made in 1960 by President Eisenhower: both expressed concern about increasing military force, and the equation of national security with military superiority. Why, Cousins asks, didn't Eisenhower and Kissinger use their authority while in office to address these concerns?

Cousins' answer is that "No president or secretary of state is going to be able to contend with the pressures for a massive military budget unless he can count on enough Americans to translate their views into Congressional support. The astounding fact is that no constituency of any consequence exists to reverse the arms race or to prevent the erosion of constitutional safeguards in military matters."

"Jimmy Carter announced in his inaugural address that he intends to work for the abolition of nuclear weapons and a slowdown in the arms race. His success in achieving this purpose requires viable backing from the American people. When enough people accept the idea that national security will be achieved not by pursuit of a mythical superiority, but by a system of collective security under law, effective leadership in this direction will be inevitable."

MEDIA: WASHING DIRTY LAUNDRY IN DETROIT  
By Nora Ephron  
(Esquire, February 1977)

Detroit News reporter Seth Kantor laid an egg with his expose' on the sex life of Michigan's newest senator, Nora Ephron writes in Esquire. Two columnists on his own paper attacked him for it; both AP and UPI refused to run the story the day it broke; and even Kantor's own wife thought he went a little too far.

Kantor's story said that Democrat Don Riegle, a Michigan congressman then running for the Senate against GOP congressman Marvin Esch, had had an affair in 1969 with a young woman who tape-recorded several of their conversations with his permission. The story apparently did not convince Michigan voters of Riegle's "arrogance, immaturity, cold-bloodedness and consuming political ambition," as the News claimed in an editorial. Riegle won the Senate seat by a six per cent margin.

The News story raises some extremely perplexing questions concerning the private lives of political figures, Ephron says. How much does the public have the right to know? How much does an editor have the right to determine what the public has the right to know? Where do you cross the line into invasion of privacy? These questions, she says, all assume that decisions on what to print will be made by responsible journalists. "As it happens, that may not be the correct assumption in the case of the Detroit News."

Ephron is inclined to believe that the News and its publisher, 64-year-old conservative Martin Hayden, must have been attempting to smear Riegle. "There's no other way to explain the decision to run the story Kantor turned in," complete with "pulp-magazine phrases and factual omissions," Ephron writes.

She says Hayden should "probably not" have printed the story. Or, writes Ephron, he should have printed the "whole story," including details of the young woman's links to Tong Sun Park and other congressmen, and her acceptance of money from a writer in exchange for playing the tapes.

The piece was not justified on the grounds that Riegle's character was revealed, she writes. "Anyone who reads Riegle's book ... is perfectly able to perceive his 'arrogance, immaturity, cold-bloodedness and consuming political ambition.'"

The moral of the story, Ephron writes, is that the public doesn't really care about the whole episode. "Newspaper editors have stumbled into a whole new area they're now allowed to publish stories about, and they're publishing ridiculous, irrelevant, hypocritical, ugly little articles that aren't dirty enough for Hustler or relevant enough for the papers that print them."

CABINET GOVERNMENT? UNLIKELY  
(The New Republic, February 12, 1977)

The editors of The New Republic see Carter's proposal for "cabinet government" as a concept "high on idealism but low on pragmatism and reality."

In this week's lead editorial, they write: "Genuine Cabinet responsibility for important decisions is a nice idea. It might be an effective curb on presidential caprice. But it won't happen. There is little momentum in this country for a revolution in the conception of the presidency. And there certainly won't be much pressure of that sort from this particular Cabinet, composed mostly of men and women who are part of the president's lengthened shadow and hardly powers in their own right. Any change will be interstitial or stylistic."

"Opening Cabinet meetings to the press, far from enhancing their importance, is likely to inhibit cabinet members from expressing candidly their disagreements with the president. On the other hand, the proposal we hear more frequently these days ... of having Cabinet members appear regularly before Congress, is a fine idea. Already we hear fears for the separation of powers; it is more probably fear of exposure."

"Hope for the new administration does not lie in chimerical institutional reforms such as reviving the Cabinet, but in the quality of individual appointees," the magazine says in a companion editorial. Though critical of Carter's Cabinet choices, the editors "have been pleasantly surprised by many of the second-tier appointments that have followed."

THE CLUBS GRIFFIN BELL HAD TO QUIT  
By Stephen Birmingham  
(New York Times Magazine, February 6, 1977)

Birmingham presents a history of the Piedmont Driving Club and the Capital City Club, listing incidents in the past where prominent Jews and blacks have been denied membership or entrance into club facilities. Birmingham says major business decisions affecting the city of Atlanta are often made in the exclusive confines of the two clubs, and that Atlanta Journal business editor James Montgomery was demoted after he wrote a story on discrimination in the clubs "naming names and citing examples of how major business decisions in Atlanta were made within a tightly-knit little group of members."

Edward Elson, a prominent Atlanta Jew, has written dozens of letters to Atlanta civic groups urging them not to hold functions at the Driving Club's facilities, and he says the club's claim to be purely social is "a lie." "In the black community, meanwhile, there is less concern ... But at least one Atlanta black, Jesse Hill, ... said recently that 'the time has come for blacks to storm what he calls 'the last bastion of discrimination

in America,'" Birmingham writes.

Some Atlantans, including former Mayor Ivan Allen, think the barriers to membership in the exclusive clubs will eventually fall. But others do not. One Driving Club member told Birmingham: "We've been criticized in the past and we'll be criticized again. We shrug it off. You can publish an article calling us all a bunch of snobs and bigots; we'll discuss it for a day or so, and then forget about it. We'll just say, 'This, too, shall pass.'"

FOREIGN POLICY FLASHPOINTS:  
AN EARLY WARNING GUIDE FOR PRESIDENT CARTER  
(The New Republic, February 12, 1977)

A series of three articles are contained in this issue, one each on Italy, South Africa and the Mideast, which trace the history of the problems, list alternative solutions and predict the probable road the Carter administration will follow in each area.

EUROPE'S SICKEST MAN  
By Michael Ledeen

Economic problems, caused by the ruling Christian Democrats and the Italian Communist Party are at the root of Italy's numerous domestic and political problems.

But Ledeen states that "giving money to the Andreotti government in its current condition only delays the moment of truth ... President Carter, who has spoken well and often of the need to take joint action to resolve the economic malaise of the West, has the chance to demonstrate his courage and consistency in this strategically vital country. He can tell the Italians that the United States wants to help them, but they must show they are prepared to help themselves as well. This means that both major political parties must pay their fair share of the price. Public expenditures must be reduced sharply, and the trade unions will have to make major concessions, particularly involving the scala mobile (escalator clause).

"If this happens, the United States and its allies could and should attempt a cooperative effort to help in the rationalization of the industrial sector, and bring a measure of sanity into a national economy that currently requires a byzantinist to unravel its mysteries."

AVOIDING DISASTER IN SOUTHERN AFRICA  
By Colin Legum

Legum hypothesizes that Ian Smith, having rejected British mediation efforts, will now attempt to provoke a sustained armed struggle with communist-backed guerrillas -- "incredible as it seems" -- because his last hope now is for salvation from the West.

But since the British, United States, the front-line African presidents, most black and many white Rhodesians and South Africa "all share a

common interest in wishing to avoid internationalizing the conflict over Rhodesia," Legum contends there can still be a diplomatic settlement.

"Only the U.S. has the clout needed to sustain a credible diplomatic initiative," he writes, and he lists seven such initiatives the U.S. could undertake to insure a peaceful settlement in the region:

- 1) The U.S. must clearly state that it will not intervene on the side of the Rhodesians under any circumstances;
- 2) The U.S. should offer, with the rest of the West, to help Mozambique protect herself from Rhodesian attack;
- 3) The U.S. should recognize the Patriotic Front as the "only recognized body for purposes of negotiating a settlement;"
- 4) The U.S. should promise at least "moral support" to the Zimbabwe Independence Peoples Army should Smith continue to refuse to negotiate;
- 5) The U.S. should support a UN resolution urging a South African boycott on trade with Rhodesia;
- 6) The U.S. and Western Europe must move to curb the recruitment of mercenaries to fight for Smith; and
- 7) The U.S. and Britain must jointly propose acceptable measures to reassure white Rhodesians about their future.

"It is not certain that even such a bold policy would be successful. But what is predictably certain is that without it southern Africa is heading for disaster -- the the West will be the losers."

#### IS '77 THE YEAR? By Morton Kondracke

"This administration is serious about movement in the Middle East," Kondracke writes, partially because 1977 is "a propitious year to pursue Middle East progress" and partially because "the absence of progress in 1977 will leave things much worse."

Kondracke predicts that the final peace agreement will resemble a model formulated by the Brookings Institution in 1975. That model "suggested a staged Israeli withdrawal process, over a period of years, accompanied by a phase-in of peace by the Arabs, 'each stage being undertaken only when the agreed provisions of the previous stage have been faithfully implemented.'" The author notes that two members of the Brookings panel responsible for the proposal were Zbigniew Brzezinski and William Quandt, now Brzezinski's deputy for Middle East affairs.

The U.S. role will be one of making Israel "feel utterly secure in its relations with this country, and therefore free to make concessions," while promising "friendship" to the Arabs. Kondracke notes that Carter has not said how he plans to "win and hold" that friendship.

In essence, Carter "will have to talk the Arabs into giving peace, and Israel into giving more land. That will require more of the iron in Jimmy Carter than the smiles."

MORE JOBS AT ANY COST: ORGANIZED LABOR'S  
TOP GOAL FOR 1977  
(The Nation's Business, February 1977)

"Labor wants the follow-through it feels it deserves for supporting Democrats at the polls last November," says The Nation's Business, but "the unions may find it unexpectedly difficult to cash in the chips they feel they won with their support for Jimmy Carter and other Democrats in the last election."

The magazine lists labor's goals for 1977, an agenda topped by statutory government commitment to full employment, "even at the risk of more inflation."

Also on the agenda is repeal of Sec. 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, authorizing right-to-work laws. Repeal of 14(b) "could present major political problems for President Carter in seeking reelection in 1980."

The AFL-CIO will try to hold Carter to a campaign pledge the federation says he made to AFL-CIO leaders privately: "to support a national collective bargaining law for public employees."

Nation's Business says George Meany is pushing for major legislative action in preparation for his retirement. To end his career "in a blaze of glory," the magazine says, Meany would like to push the legislative package, bring the Teamsters and UAW back to the AFL-CIO, and see a successful organizing drive in the South.

COMMUNICATIONS MAY NEVER BE THE SAME  
WHEN CONGRESS GETS DONE  
By Richard E. Cohen  
(National Journal, February 5, 1977)

The House Communications Subcommittee is taking a comprehensive look at the 1934 Communications Act, and a rewriting of the 43-year-old law appears likely.

At stake are billions of dollars in corporate revenues, control of powerful communications media and the flow of information.

The anticipated revision of the law will test Congress' ability to deal with the increasingly complex technological and economic issues of communications policy, and test also the power of lobbying groups to maintain their traditional sway, Cohen writes.

Congressmen have called for a complete revamping of the law, which

has had only a few relatively minor changes since its enactment. In some ways, they say, the Communications Act frustrates the development of new consumer services. Congress has tended to look at communications issues singly, as they arise, and the reformers charge that that procedure has focused attention on superficial issues rather than basic policy questions.

Broadcasting officials are regarding the proposed rewriting "with some puzzlement and concern," according to one attorney who represents the broadcasters. He said the broadcasters fear that the subcommittee wants to "shake things up and change the communications structure in the United States."

#### FIRESIDE CHAT BURNS CONSERVATIVES (Human Events, February 12, 1977)

"There is no reason on earth to praise Carter for his fireside chat or the way he is handling the energy crisis," Human Events writes this week. "With the Carter approach so far, we see only more dismal, energy-short winters ahead."

The magazine charges that in his TV talks, "Carter conspicuously failed to reaffirm his (campaign) pledge" to deregulate the price of natural gas. That commitment, Human Events says, won Carter crucial support -- and thus the election -- in the gas-producing states of Texas and Louisiana.

According to the magazine, Carter wrote to the governors of Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma on Oct. 19, 1976, and promised that: "First, I will work with the Congress, as the Ford administration has been unable to do, to deregulate new natural gas. The decontrol of producers' prices for new natural gas would provide an incentive for new exploration and would help our nation's oil and gas operators attract needed capital. Deregulation of new gas would encourage sales in the interstate market and help lessen the prospect of shortages in the non-producing states which rely on interstate supplies ..."

The magazine criticizes Carter for harping on conservation and "finding out whether the oil and gas companies are deliberately withholding energy supplies from the market" when "deregulation is the only way to help solve the crisis over the long run, the only way to get natural gas producers to sell to the interstate pipelines."

Carter's call for strip mine legislation is termed "sabotage" of "the effort to secure new energy supplies." Strip mine legislation would cost \$250 million in excise taxes alone and would reduce coal production by anywhere from 40 to 162 tons in the first year, the magazine says.

Human Events also notes its disapproval over Schlesinger's appointment of S. David Freeman as his principal aide, calling Freeman's \$4 million energy study for the Ford Foundation "socialistic."



MURDER IN SPACE CITY: HOW THEY KILLED ONE ANOTHER  
IN HOUSTON IN 1969

Larry McMurtry Reviews

Murder in Space City, by Henry P. Lundsgaarde  
(The New York Times Book Review, February 6, 1977)

Professor Lundsgaarde sees homicide as "a cultural act, whether it takes place in the modern city or in a primitive tribe." He finds that in Texas "homicide is in many situations a privileged, and perhaps a preferred, solution, with strong sanctions in the Texas legal code," McMurtry writes. "What he does feel is that the presumed forces of light in Texas -- legislators, judges, administrators -- have so far done nothing legally, socially or structurally to alter these problems of violence. No clear rewards, psychic or otherwise, await the pacific in Texas."

Lundsgaarde's study showed that about 61 per cent of those who killed relatives in Houston escaped any form of penalty, and about half of those who killed friends were not punished. When penalties were levied in those kinds of cases, "they were quite mild."

"'Murder in Space City' brilliantly reveals not merely that homicide is easy to get away with in Texas, but why it is easy to get away with, where its supports are in the culture, and its sanction in the legal system. Motown, the Big Apple and many other apple pie and bang bang American places would do well to consider its message," says McMurtry.

SHOULD SAM BROWN HEAD ACTION?  
WOULD YOUNG DESTROY WESTERN CIVILIZATION?  
(Human Events, February 12, 1977)

Human Events charges that the sympathies of Andrew Young and Sam Brown lie more towards the communist world than the United States.

The magazine expresses the fear that Brown, Carter's choice to head ACTION, "will try to transform ACTION into a personal political machine, as well as a vehicle for social change."

Pointing out that Brown "has not altered his radical viewpoint," the article goes on to survey his background:

--Brown organized the 1968 McCarthy "Kiddie Corps" which caused LBJ's political downfall;

--Brown "sparkplugged" the anti-war moratorium;

--Brown is the leader of the National Conferences on Alternative State and Local Public Policies (NCASLPP).

The magazine criticizes the NCASLPP, implying that its contacts with local governments in Eastern Europe and Cuba indicate it is a U.S. "network" for some type of communist conspiracy.

On Young, the magazine notes with disapproval his response to a question posed by an ABC-TV reporter in 1970. It recounts the exchange this

way:

Q: Would you support the destruction of Western civilization if you were convinced that the rest of the world would thereby be liberated?

A: I probably would.

Human Events notes that members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee failed to question Young on the statement, despite the fact that it was entered into the record during testimony against Young's appointment.

MY CASE FOR NATIONAL PLANNING  
By Thornton Bradshaw  
(Fortune, February 1977)

Thornton Bradshaw, president of Atlantic Richfield, says permanent government management of crude-oil prices will end dependence on foreign oil. The U.S. should manage prices "on our own initiative, based on what is needed to nurture production incentives rather than simply to cope with the actions of OPEC or others," he writes.

"If we examine our mixed economy carefully and realistically, we must concede that we have long been engaged in national planning. We have been doing it inadequately. It deserves to be done better."

An editorial in the same issue of Fortune disagrees with Bradshaw's proposals. "The essential purpose of government planning should be to impart rationality and consistency to the government's own doings, not to control or manipulate everybody else's doing," the editors write. "The establishment of specific official goals will too easily translate into bureaucratic authority and commitment to try to attain those goals, to the detriment of economic flexibility and initiative."

Fortune says the most effective way to lessen dependence on foreign oil is to deregulate domestic crude oil, gasoline and natural gas.

THE MURDER OF ROBERT KENNEDY:  
SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE OF MORE THAN ONE ASSASSIN?  
By Allard K. Lowenstein  
(Saturday Review, February 2, 1977)

"I do not know whether Sirhan acting alone murdered Robert Kennedy," writes Lowenstein, a former U.S. representative from New York; "I do know what happened when we tried to find out."

Lowenstein says the Los Angeles Police Department and District Attorney's office have not tried to resolve crucial problems in the case of Robert Kennedy's murder.

Some of the problems he cites are: why a firearms expert said he was

unable to match a bullet removed from Kennedy to Sirhan Sirhan's gun; why it appeared that there were more bullets fired at the scene than the eight that would fit in Sirhan's gun; and how the coroner and police reports could show Kennedy was hit point-blank from behind when Sirhan was in front of him.

Answers from the DA's office to Lowenstein's questions about these matters "often turned out to be ... enthusiastically, aggressively, and sometimes quite imaginatively untrue."

"Eventually, reluctantly, against all my instincts and wishes, I arrived at the melancholy thought that people who have nothing to hide do not lie, cheat and smear to hide it."

"Sensible people keep asking if it is really worth the time and effort to dig into the difficult past this difficult way ... Assassinations of national figures are not ordinary murders. When bullets distort or nullify the national will, democracy itself has been attacked."

#### PLUNGING THE PROBLEMS FROM THE SEWAGE TREATMENT GRANT SYSTEM

By J. Dicken Kirschten  
(National Journal, February 5, 1977)

Five years after the passage of the 1972 Clean Water Act, less than half of the nation's sewage dischargers will have met the measure's goal, Kirschten writes. And little more than a third of the \$18 billion Congress allocated to pay for ridding the nation's waters of filth will have been spent by the end of the current fiscal year.

In the states and cities that have moved the most expeditiously, the clean water program now finds itself running out of funding authority for future projects. Paradoxically, Kirschten writes, frustration over the program's slow start is matched by concern that the sewer grants may be flowing too fast without adequate planning, review, management or safeguards against fraud.

Perhaps the crux of the problem, Kirschten says, is the program's uneasy marriage of environmental and public works goals. Sewer system construction always provides ample opportunities for disagreement, and that potential is maximized here because House and Senate committees hold widely differing goals for the program.

Local governments are hoping for strong presidential support for the program, but it will take a "delicate balancing act to harmonize the environmental goals of the program with its economic and developmental implications."

YOUR MAFIA COST OF LIVING  
(Esquire, February 1977)

The general public believes that the Mafia's income comes from willing victims like drug users and numbers players, Esquire writes. But much of the money behind the Mafia is gleaned from the sale of goods sold to an unwitting public. "And the boys make sure you pay: a tax, in effect, that supports your local mobster."

The "tax" falls on a number of goods, including:

--Kosher and other specialty meats. The mob works the meat business hard, Esquire says, partly because butcher shops are a focal point in urban immigrant communities, and partly because the butchers' union has a history of corruption.

--Milk. The mafia has worked the cheese business for a long time, causing losses for dairy farmers that are passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, decreased competition, or both.

--Liquor. Former bootleggers have become the mainstay of the liquor distribution business. The retail price of a bottle of liquor in New York often includes a kickback from wholesalers to retailers for pushing certain brands.

--Anything that travels by truck. Teamsters' Union pension funds have lost millions of dollars through so-called loans to Mafia-backed business enterprises, Esquire writes. "Thus the cost of goods shipped by truck -- and almost everything we buy has been -- grows to cover the costs of the mob rip-off."

A RADICAL PRESCRIPTION FOR MEDICAL CARE  
By A.F. Ehrbar  
(Fortune, February 1977)

Any form of national health insurance would be the wrong medicine for the nation's medical care ills, Ehrbar writes.

Wrong, primarily, he explains, because, "it would leave the current medical-care system largely intact ... nothing meaningful would be done (in the shift from medical to government control) to eradicate the inefficiency that has caused the costly waste and inflation in health care."

A minority of people who can be found in destitute situations are victims of "a defect in the welfare system, not in the private health-care system ... the inequities are severe burdens for those affected, but they could be rectified with specific programs, and do not require wholesale changes in the system," Ehrbar says.

He suggests solutions to the current health-care system's ills, including:

--elimination of tax subsidies that encourage the use of insurance as a way to make money;

--elimination of Blue Cross's competitive advantages to allow alternative insurers to vie for customers on an equal basis; and

--encouragement of competition among doctors and hospitals to bring down their costs.

Of course, Ehrbar says, these are no solutions for the poor; but he does have ways to deal with them also. One "would be for the government to pick up everyone's medical bills in excess of some substantial figure -- say, \$5,000 ... Another plausible way ... would be for the government to pay all medical bills in excess of, say, 15 per cent of a family's income."

In response to the claim that health care should be a "right," Ehrbar says that "if it were truly that people seek medical care only out of need, and that everything doctors do is necessary, the issue would be settled ... However, much of the care that people receive is wholly unnecessary in terms of maintaining their health."

#### FREE TRADE OR "PROTECTION": A HOT POTATO FOR CARTER

By Walter S. Wingo

(U.S. News & World Report, February 14, 1977)

President Carter already is smack in the middle of a clash between American industry and some of America's closest trading partners, Walter Wingo writes in U.S. News & World Report. He must soon make a decision on whether to impose quotas and stiffer tariffs on imported shoes.

Meanwhile, manufacturers and labor unions are pressing for protection from foreign imports of television sets, steel, textiles, sugar and ball bearings -- to name a few.

The problem, Wingo writes, is that the U.S. has been buying more goods, including more foreign goods. Now labor unions claim the increased imports mean the United States is, in effect, exporting jobs. Many labor leaders feel they deserve a sympathetic ear from Carter, whose election they supported heavily.

The case for curbing imports seems to be gaining strength, Wingo writes. The International Trade Commission has recommended five years of quotas on footwear. If Carter does not act on the recommendation within 60 days of its receipt, the quotas and tariffs are invoked automatically.

The next big decision due from the ITC will deal with imports of television sets and other electronic goods. U.S. manufacturers of TV sets have cut back production, laid off workers, closed plants and merged with other firms. Imports of audio and video products last year were about double those of the same period in 1975.

Free traders believe they have a friend in Treasury Secretary W. Michael Blumenthal, who was a foe of trade barriers during his tenure as negotiator for the Kennedy Round of trade talks in the 1960s. But times have changed, Wingo writes, and changes in the American trade situation may change Blumenthal's mind.

PLAYBOY INTERVIEW: KEITH STROUP  
(Playboy, February 1977)

Keith Stroup, the director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) told Playboy interviewer Pat Anderson that NORML does not advocate legalization of marijuana -- though that will "definitely" be the end result of the decriminalization process. Stroup predicts the first state will legalize marijuana within five to seven years.

Stroup opposes the marketing of legal marijuana by private industry, preferring instead that nonprofit organizations grow and sell it. He proposes that any profits and taxes realized from the sale of legal marijuana should be used for "drug education and rehabilitation programs." "We in the drug culture should admit there are casualties to drug use," Stroup says, adding: "We should take responsibility for them, just as the alcohol and tobacco people should take responsibility for their casualties."

Twenty-five states will decriminalize marijuana by 1978, Stroup predicts. He backs the decriminalization of all drug use, contending that "you shouldn't put people in jail for using any drug. The question is, do you keep criminal penalties for the sale of the various drugs or do you go ahead and legalize and regulate their sale?"

DO NOT GO GENTLY ...  
By Harvey D. Shapiro  
(New York Times Magazine, February 6, 1977)

There is increasing organization and militancy among the elderly against mandatory retirement, says Shapiro. The fight often focuses on economic issues -- elderly unemployed people are choking in inflation's stranglehold -- but it goes beyond that. Mandatory retirement is a moral issue, Shapiro quotes one expert as saying, because mandatory retirement without regard to individual abilities is "in direct conflict with our Judeo-Christian concept of the dignity and worth of each human being."

Battles over retirement policies are beginning in courts and legislatures, so far with little success. One thing that may change the compulsory retirement system in the end is the Social Security system's weak financial condition. Within 50 years there will be fewer than two Americans working to support each Social Security beneficiary: with no changes in the system, that will mean an increase in Social Security taxes to one-fourth

of the average income.

"If enough people think about the whopping deductions Social Security and pension cost are already taking out of their paychecks, they will conclude it is costing too much to discriminate against older workers."

#### OUR NEW VOICE AT THE UN

By Joseph Lelyveld

(New York Times Magazine, February 6, 1977)

In this profile of the new UN ambassador, Lelyveld describes Young as "modest and mild in manner, a reasonable man of measured opinion who has never been one for self-promotion." "Still, he is driven. He thinks he can be an exception in his new pulpit, an advocate and shaper, as well as an enunciator of policy."

He details Young's career and the development of his alliance with Carter, and says Young shaped for himself "an insider-outsider role" that lasted at least until he accepted the UN job. "Young was constantly accessible to Carter and his key aides but never attempted to become part of the inner circle."

"Basic to Young is the belief ... that he can find common ground in almost any conflict, with almost any adversary. That is why this activist can come on so moderately and why he got on so well in Congress ..."

"Young's ambitions seem fastened on his job, not beyond. What he wants is impact, after all. Testing his expectations, I asked whether he really thought he would see a timetable in South Africa for majority rule by the time the Carter administration leaves office. He said he expected to see it sooner, within four years or 18 months. I found his confidence a little breathtaking and said something about that being an ambitious undertaking ... 'It's not that ambitious,' he replied."

#### THE BILLION DOLLAR FARM CO-OPS NOBODY KNOWS

(Business Week, February 7, 1977)

Farm cooperatives, which mushroomed in the early 1970's, "are emerging as the most important force in U.S. agribusiness." The co-ops now control about one-third of the agriculture market, and are diversifying in every direction. Their growing strength has bred cockiness among co-op executives, but bitterness among their competitors, and could bring new federal scrutiny of the favorable tax laws that have helped them grow.

The giant cooperatives are moving into manufacturing and exporting, and are beginning to raid the board-rooms of agribusiness companies for executive leadership. Agribusiness says the co-ops have unfair tax advantages and are being allowed to expand in ways that would bring anti-trust actions against any other kinds of ventures. The co-ops have friends in

high places, including Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland and President Carter, but still may come under increasingly close scrutiny from government agencies. If government restrictions don't slow their growth, new demands from farmers for bigger returns from the co-ops may limit their ready capital and slow their expansion.

THEY'RE GIVING US GAS, ALL RIGHT  
By James Nathan Miller  
(The New Republic, February 12, 1977)

Miller asserts that successful manipulation of this winter's natural gas shortage by the producers will result in "a gas deregulation law that's based on data that are at best doubtful and at worst false."

Miller contends there are two "very different kinds of shortages which press accounts have jumbled together." One is the "demonstrable shortage in deliveries of gas." The other is the "alleged shrinkage in the country's long-term underground reserves of gas."

Alleged, he claims, because "the companies that own the long-term reserves -- and claim that the shortage exists -- also claim that the size of their holdings is a trade secret; as a consequence, the figures that could prove or disprove the existence of a reserve shortage are hidden behind a curtain of secrecy that the present cold spell has done nothing to pierce."

For years, the gas industry has reported alarming shrinkage in underground stocks of "proved" resources. Miller argues that "proved" or actual resources do not represent the total gas picture, contending that some "probable," "inferred" and "possible" sources will contain gas. Furthermore, the "proved" figures themselves are suspect because the proved figures come from only one source: the gas producers themselves, who draw them up in secrecy.

Miller tells of the strong links between the gas industry and the American Gas Association which provides the official figures of gas reserves -- based solely on industry statistics. He recounts the abuses -- unreported wells, "ballpark" estimates in place of exact ones -- uncovered in an FTC report publicized by a House investigation headed by Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.).

"The obvious reasons the companies have to give AGA incorrect figures is the propaganda value of proving that a national shortage exists," Miller explains. "But it is startling to realize that the nation's basic energy policy is being formulated on the basis of a fundamentally important set of statistics supplied by an industry that has every incentive to misrepresent them."



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

cc Joe Aragon

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Bob Lipshutz comments:

"For humanitarian reasons I particularly comment paragraph four of this report.

"For our own national self-interest I particularly endorse emphasis on paragraph two (energy)."

Your other advisors had no comment.

Rick

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Joe Aragon

The attached was returned in the  
President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Briefing memo for Meeting with  
President of Mexico.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Joe Aragon

The attached was returned in the  
President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for information.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Briefing memo for Meeting with  
President of Mexico.

MEMORANDUM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: JOE ARAGON *jwa*  
SUBJECT: BRIEFING MEMO FOR MEETING WITH  
PRESIDENT OF MEXICO

There are six major points that should be made with regard to U.S.-Mexico relations.

- (1) Smuggling of Workers, Drugs, Weapons - there is now a substantial body of evidence to suggest that the trafficking of illegal aliens, hard drugs and arms is part of a large effort by organized crime. The human as well as economic impact of these smuggling activities is enormously harmful to both the U.S. and Mexico. Only a joint agreement by the two nations can bring an end to these activities.

To deal with this problem, both countries must pledge to enforce laws and crack down on the smugglers. In addition, the U.S. must be prepared to assure the Mexican government that there will be no large scale deportation of Mexican nationals who are currently in this country illegally.

- (2) Energy - No one need point out the difficulties which the U.S. is facing due to a shortage of energy. Mexico could help greatly in alleviating this problem.

To be specific, many of the legal, political and environmental considerations which currently face U.S. domestic energy development simply do not exist in Mexico. The Mexican government has much greater flexibility in developing energy sources, whether they be nuclear, geothermal or otherwise.

Perhaps some type of joint U.S./Mexico Energy Authority could be created that could serve to increase this country's energy supply through the development of petroleum resources, as well as geothermal and nuclear energy within Mexico. This joint effort could do a great deal to help us deal with our energy needs while at the same time helping Mexico to stabilize its economy through infusion of U.S. dollars and technology.

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- (3) Water - The far West is now in the middle of one of the worst droughts in its history. Mexico too is caught up in this drought. Scientists are warning that this may only be the beginning of a "dry" period lasting several years.

Perhaps both the U.S. and Mexico should jointly undertake large desalinization programs in the Gulf of Baja California. These projects could help to ensure a continuing supply of badly needed fresh water to border states in both the U.S. and Mexico.

- (4) The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) - This is a corollary to item (1) above but I single it out because of its crucial importance to the Hispanic community of the U.S. The past policies of the INS and the conduct of General Chapman (Commissioner of INS) have made this Commission the most sensitive issue in the Mexican-American community. Cesar Chaves, leader of the United Farmworkers Organization, recently asked me to communicate to the President of the United States this message: "If you do nothing else for Hispanics in this country please do something about the INS. We need someone who will enforce the immigration policies with justice and compassion."

- (5) The Mexican Peso - The drastic devaluation of the Mexican peso, (from \$1/\$12.50 to \$1/\$25.00) has all but wiped out the buying power of Mexican shoppers along the border.

The U.S. should undertake large scale development of the border economies of the U.S. and Mexico, to help stabilize the border economy.

- (6) Economic Development - Needless to say, this is the most basic problem facing Mexico today. It has produced a significant amount of political unrest in Mexico. A further deterioration of the Mexican economy could produce a genuine political crisis in that country. Ideas on how the U.S. can help abound. What is needed is a serious effort from the White House to bring this about.

Final Note: Special Ambassador - During the campaign, a pledge was made by you that as President you would appoint a special Presidential envoy to Mexico to review with the government of Mexico all outstanding issues regarding U.S./Mexico border relations. The meeting with the President of Mexico could provide a perfect opportunity for doing this while at the same time sending a signal to the Hispanic community of the U.S. that Jimmy Carter is deeply concerned about them and the Mexican people.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO Jack

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Issues for discussion at  
Cabinet meeting. 2/14/77

cc: Secretary Adams thru Jack  
Watson





THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.  
THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

*Brock -  
Good report  
J*

February 11, 1977

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Secretary Brock Adams

The attached memorandum describes a number of high visibility issues now pending at the Department of Transportation. You may want to raise some of these items at the Monday, February 14, Cabinet Meeting.

The action items are:

1. Concorde: This requires a reply to the New York-New Jersey Port Authority prior to their March 10, 1977 meeting.
2. U. S./U. K. Bilateral Negotiations: Negotiations resume in London on February 28th. The Special Ambassador must still be announced.
3. St. Louis Airport: I believe we should withhold commitments until a DOT review is completed.
4. Northeast Corridor Construction: We will need a commitment to a construction speed-up by March 1, in order to have crews working by April 1.
5. Highway Controversies: We need final decisions on Tennessee, Hawaii, and California highway issues prior to the February 28th Governors' Conference.

I have included information paragraphs on the status of my work on the following:

Reorganization  
Airline Deregulation  
Advanced Design Buses  
Chicago Mass Transit

Attachment

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THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

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February 11, 1977

ACTION

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: Mr. Jack Watson *Jack*

SUBJECT: DOT Issues for Presidential Review

FROM: Secretary Brock Adams *Brock Adams*

Listed below are a number of high visibility issues now pending at the Department of Transportation. You may want to raise some of these items at the Monday, February 14, Cabinet Meeting.

Concorde

As my January 26 memorandum indicated, I intend to maintain the present Concorde policy which would permit a 16-month demonstration. The time period at Dulles expires September 24, 1977, but operations at New York have not begun. The New York-New Jersey Port Authority is now scheduled to take up the matter of Concorde's landing rights at its March 10 meeting (the same day the British Prime Minister arrives for a state visit). Additionally, Braniff has filed with the CAB for permission to fly Concorde from Dulles to Dallas and the British aviation unions have threatened to withdraw ground services to all U. S. flights to London.

British Ambassador Ramsbotham has urged me to inform the Port Authority that the Administration supports Concorde landings. I propose to inform the Port Authority that information obtained from the monitoring of the Dulles operations does not suggest any danger to health and safety necessitating a termination of the demonstration period. However, I do not propose to interfere in the Port Authority decision as to whether demonstration operations would be permitted at Kennedy. This decision, whatever it is, will likely continue to be challenged in court. *ok*

U. S./U. K. Bilateral Negotiations

The negotiations for a new air service agreement between the United States and Britain are scheduled to resume on

February 28, 1977 in London. Both Cyrus Vance and I have talked to Alan Boyd, who has agreed to accept an appointment as Ambassador for these negotiations. My understanding is that the Department of State is ready to proceed with the appointment process with the White House. Because of the closeness of the February 28 date, this matter should be given the highest priority.

*get it to  
me - Jim  
sign -*

Representatives of the Department of State, Department of Transportation, and CAB will meet on Monday, February 14, at the State Department to discuss the U. S. strategy for these negotiations.

#### St. Louis Airport

On February 9, the District Court upheld Secretary Coleman's decision to approve a Federal grant to the Illinois chartered airport authority to acquire land for a new airport in the St. Louis Metropolitan area. An initial grant of \$100,000 was awarded prior to January 20, 1977. The State of Missouri strongly opposes the Illinois airport and considers its own facility adequate for the foreseeable future. The State of Illinois strongly supports it so one or the other will be disappointed. I have agreed to meet with Senators Stevenson and Eagleton on this issue and I believe it is important not to make any commitments until after those meetings have been completed.

*I  
won't*

#### Northeast Corridor Construction

I have reviewed the status of construction on the \$1.75 billion program to upgrade rail service on the Boston-Washington corridor. Congress authorized this program in 1973 and set statutory goals for improvement to specified service standards within five years. The prior Administration was carrying out the program in a very deliberate fashion, in effect reserving the option of reducing its scope.

I believe that the mandate of the Congress is clear that these goals are to be met and that you should endorse the project as meeting our long range transportation needs for a more energy-efficient system.

Current plans for the project emphasize a heavy commitment during the next 18 months to engineering and planning, with less emphasis on field construction before 1979.

I think that much more work can be accomplished in the near term on such labor intensive items as track and station rehabilitation. Such a strategy would increase the number of workers hired during the 1977 work season and would also permit local authorities to use Accelerated Public Works funding to cover the mandatory local share. Some risk is involved in this strategy. There is always the possibility that some redundant investment might be put in place, although careful planning and coordination will minimize these risks. I will have to take responsibility for this and recommend I go ahead. *ok*

I believe that this minimal risk is worth taking and unless you disapprove, I plan to issue orders to this effect. I will also work with the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate planning with her programs.

#### Highway Controversies

Three highly visible highway controversies will need to be resolved in the near future, and I recommend the following positions be taken:

San Diego Freeway, Los Angeles: The Department agreed to pay for the construction of new shoulder lanes on this Interstate for use by carpools and buses during the rush hour, after a "negative declaration" of environmental impact was received from the California Department of Transportation. Without consulting DOT, Governor Brown has now opened the one completed freeway shoulder lane to all traffic, thus creating a confrontation. If the Federal government allows California to ignore the conditions on which Federal approval was premised, we will have difficulty enforcing conditions on other projects, notably Westway (New York) and I-66 (Virginia). Therefore, I will be negotiating with the State of California, but unless the state agrees to the limitations, I recommend we cutoff funds otherwise due that state on this project. Ultimately, there are 200 miles of such restricted highways planned for Los Angeles - San Diego areas and we want to make those work. *ok - but be sure to stay in legal status*

Overton Park, Tennessee: The State of Tennessee will resubmit its proposal to build a 3.7 mile segment of Interstate in Memphis, one mile of which goes through Overton Park. The right-of-way was acquired in 1967, but the matter has been tied up in litigation and red tape ever since. The project is supported by the city and state government and opposed by environmentalists, who won a

Supreme Court decision against an earlier plan for the road in 1971. I propose to inform state and city officials, who are trying to see me before the end of this month, that I do not believe we should build this road. The Governor of Tennessee will raise this issue at the Governors' Conference on February 28. *ok*

Hawaii, H-3: This Interstate would go through an area the Secretary of Interior has designated "an historic site of significance". Thus, in order to approve the road, we must determine that there are "no feasible and prudent alternatives" within the meaning of section 4(f) of the DOT Act. The Mayor of Honolulu wants the money transferred to a mass transportation system. The Governor wants the road and will raise the question if he attends the Governors' Conference.

In my opinion, we are unable to make the 4(f) determination and I am prepared to inform the Governor that we will not approve the road. *ok*

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Reorganization

I have assigned key staff to work with the White House reorganization staff and I believe we are making real progress in assessing our reorganization needs. It would be premature, however, to suggest specific changes in jurisdiction involving other departments at this time since this might prejudice passage of your reorganization plan. The same problem exists with respect to signalling changes within DOT which require legislative concurrence, since all of the individual Administrations (FAA, FHWA, etc.) have their strong constituencies on Capitol Hill.

Pursuant to our discussions, I am leaving certain appointive positions vacant for the time being so as to facilitate the expected reorganization and avoid the problem of abolishing the jobs of new appointees. I am, of course, moving to fill those essential Administrator and other positions necessary to carry on the functions of DOT efficiently. Those persons who have been offered positions have been informed that the particular functions may be changed as a result of proposed reorganizations. In addition, my present thinking is to substantially reduce the staffing for the Office of the Secretary by removing from it line functions which can be more properly accomplished by the modal administrations. *good*

Airline Deregulation

Senator Cannon intends to hold hearings beginning March 21 on aviation regulatory reform. As preparation for a Presidential message on our objectives and possible testimony before the Senate Subcommittee, I met with Mary Schuman and Bill Johnston of your staff on February 8. I have asked Chester Davenport (Assistant Secretary for Policy, Plans and International Affairs) and Linda Kamm, General Counsel, to work with your staff to develop a draft for your review. As you suggested, it will reflect your campaign statement of October 30, 1976 on Regulatory Reform in the Airline Industry. *ok*

Advanced Design Buses

I have sent under separate cover a February 9 memorandum to you regarding the need to waive a February 15 deadline on bus specifications. In a recent lawsuit, American Motors General Corporation (AMG) challenged advanced design bus specifications prepared in 1976 by a consortium of cities and concurred in by DOT, on the grounds that these

specifications exclude AMG buses and favor those built by General Motors. AMG also sought to enjoin DOT procurement plans for all advanced design buses. Additionally, several lawsuits have been brought by elderly and handicapped groups seeking greater access to mass transit facilities. I proposed in my February 9 memorandum that we permit cities at their option to procure either current design or advanced design buses for an interim period during which we conduct hearings on the desirability of developing and financing an improved bus ("transbus") that also meets more of the needs of the elderly and handicapped. *ok*

#### Chicago Mass Transit

I met on Monday with Mayor Bilandic of Chicago and his staff regarding Urban Mass Transportation projects in his city. We explored the potential of funding certain subway projects through a joint city-state decision to deamap certain proposed Interstate highways. I will continue to work with him on this matter. *ok*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO *Watson*



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 14, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Weekly Report of Major  
Departmental Activities.  
cc: Secretary Harris thru Jack  
Watson



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

February 11, 1977

*To Pat J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President

SUBJECT: Weekly Report of Major Departmental Activities

The following are brief descriptions of significant activities of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD Reorganization. The Department has established a working group chaired by the Under Secretary-designate and has begun the process of examining internal HUD management and organization. Major issues to be addressed include reporting relationships throughout the Department, the roles of HUD regional and area offices, and the structuring of program responsibilities in Headquarters. A brief overview of the issues to be addressed has been provided to the Director, Office of Management and Budget, and more detailed information, including a schedule, will be provided on March 1.

Regulation Reduction and Process Simplification. The Department will have a definitive plan of action covering these areas by February 25, 1977. Preliminary indications are that we will be undertaking a 4-part process to address the following:

- (1) "Cutting the underbrush" of current issuances by requiring that each office eliminate material not needed for immediate business or related to carry-over functions;
- (2) Requiring immediate simplification of new issuances;
- (3) Identifying two target areas, relating to complex, high-volume programs for process simplification; and
- (4) Establishing a "substantial" compliance date for agency-wide regulation reduction and process simplification.

*Good!*

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The Secretary's office is now reviewing all regulations before they are published.

Weather Impact Planning. In order to address problems resulting from the abnormal weather conditions, the Department is allowing increased flexibility in the Section 701 Comprehensive Planning program. Each HUD regional office has been authorized to allow grantees to reprogram current grant funds planning activities which will alleviate weather induced damages and energy conservation concerns. Each HUD region is also authorized to submit up to two projects for supplemental 701 program funding. These projects would be ones which address problems resulting from abnormal weather conditions. Due to program funding limitations, only the "worst case" communities in each region are to be considered. C

Flood Insurance. On Sunday, February 13, the Department will announce that it will take no action to suspend participation in the Flood Insurance program by communities located in six states identified as having above-normal potential for floods. The states involved are Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania. In addition, applications for participation in the Flood Insurance program from communities located in these States will be processed in three days. This is a reduction from the normal processing time of 7 - 10 days. As a result, residents of these communities will be eligible to apply for flood insurance very quickly. dr

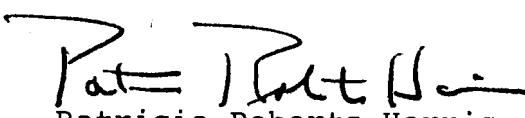
Urban Homesteading. The Department's evaluation board for the Urban Homesteading demonstration met on February 3 to review proposals for additional demonstration sites. Proposals from 27 cities are now being reviewed and the announcement of the cities is planned for late March or early April. C

Rehabilitation Activities Supported by Community Development Block Grant Funds. A recently completed compilation shows that, as of March 31, 1976, 14 cities used 100 percent of their community development block grant (CDBG) funds for rehabilitation activities and 150 cities used 50 percent or more of their CDBG funds for rehabilitation activities. The compilation also shows that 101 cities spent .5 million dollars or more on rehabilitation activities. Eleven cities budgeted from 3 to 5 million dollars for rehabilitation. C

Consumer Forum. HUD's involvement in Mobile Home financing, parks, zoning and minimum standards were discussed at the monthly Consumer Forum on February 1, 1977. Approximately 175 representatives of industry and consumer groups were in attendance. The March 8 Consumer Forum will focus on the Department's new Consumer Complaint Handling System. C

Consumer Complaints. The Department's Consumer Complaint Handling System went into effect on February 1, 1977. The purpose of this system is to ensure prompt and responsive replies to consumer complaints and also to provide a data base for analyzing complaints. The new system will be applicable to the entire Department. C

President's Visit to HUD. Morale at HUD has been raised 100 percent as a result of the visit and the President's remarks. The visit included a short tour of the Office of Finance and Accounting, where the President was received with overwhelming enthusiasm. Some 2,000 Departmental employees listened to the President's speech in the HUD cafeteria, and the event was covered by closed circuit television and carried to other sections of the building where at least another 1,000 were able to see and hear the President. A video tape of the visit will be circulated to HUD field offices. C

  
Patricia Roberts Harris

*It was a  
pleasure -  
J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Gillian Sorensen

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO *Ham*

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 12, 1977

*Ham -  
Jill promised  
Mrs. Jay Rockefeller -  
J  
p; Chas Benton also wants  
this -  
J*

MEMORANDUM TO: THE PRESIDENT  
FROM: Jack Watson  
RE: GILLIAN SORENSEN

Attached is a personal letter to you from Ted Sorensen which he asked that I transmit.

On a separate but related matter, Gillian Sorensen would like very much to be appointed as a member of the Board of the Public Broadcasting Corporation. As you know, she is an impressive, articulate woman of enormous ability, intelligence and charm. You may not know that she has an extensive background in television and is vitally interested in expanding and promoting the concepts of public broadcasting. I think she would be an excellent choice and am confident that it would be extremely well received. Gillian is widely admired in her own right. We have three vacancies on the Board to fill.

JHWJr;ply

**Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To Ham



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Hamilton Jordan

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter to the President re  
Bob Scott.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

PHONE 867-0103

CAPE FEAR ANIMAL HOSPITAL, P.A.

3309 BRAGG BOULEVARD — POST OFFICE BOX 35185

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

28303

R. T. STAPLETON, D. V. M.  
W. O. SLAPPEY, D. V. M.

JEAN R. HARRIS  
OFFICE MANAGER

2-8-77

Dear Jimmy:

It appears that Bob Scott, former  
governor of North Carolina has  
been forgotten here.

There are so many things in politics  
that I dont understand anyway.

I just wanted you to know if you  
wanted to check.

*Bob*  
Bob Stapleton

P.S. I won't bother you again I hope.  
Ruth and I want to stay out  
of the way.

*Bobby*

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Watson*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

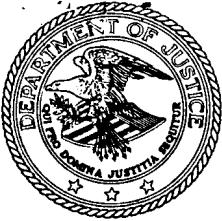
Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Principal activities of the  
Department of Justice for  
the week February 7-11.

cc: Attorney General Bell thru  
Jack Watson.



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.  
Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D. C. 20530

To Griffin  
J

FEB 11 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Re: Principal activities of the Department  
of Justice for the week February 7  
through 11

1. Indianapolis Hostage

On February 11, the Attorney General refused a gunman's demand for immunity from Federal prosecution as a condition for the release of a hostage.

Good

2. Reorganization Authority Legislation

On February 8 the Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel testified before the Senate Government Operations Committee on the constitutionality of the legislative veto provision of the Administration's proposed reorganization authority legislation.

C

3. King Assassination Report

The Attorney General has requested Vice President Mondale and Ambassador Andrew Young to review the Department's report on the Martin Luther King assassination. After receiving their comments, the Attorney General expects to make the report public sometime next week.

Good

4. The Morales Case

The Attorney General has instructed the Civil Rights Division to seek a federal grand jury indictment of a Texas police chief in connection with the September 14, 1975 slaying of a Mexican American who was shot and killed by the police chief following his arrest. The police chief already has been prosecuted under Texas law, convicted of aggravated assault, and sentenced to ten years in state prison.

sk

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The Attorney General has reviewed the general Justice Department policy against federal prosecution after a state court conviction as it has been applied to civil rights cases and has directed the Civil Rights Division and all U.S. Attorneys that henceforth every allegation of a violation of the civil rights laws is to be evaluated on its own merits regardless of related state enforcement action, with the determining factor being whether or not a federal prosecution is likely to vindicate rights sought to be protected by those laws.

The Attorney General found in this case that the allegations of abuse of authority by the police chief were so serious that they would merit presentation to a federal grand jury, even if death had not resulted and no state common law crime had been committed. The civil rights guaranteed by federal law must be protected as an independent matter.

5. American Bar Association Annual Meeting

The Attorney General will attend the ABA Annual Meeting in Seattle on February 11-13. During this trip to the West Coast, he will appear on Meet the Press on Sunday, February 13, and he will be the speaker at the Annual Dinner of the Mexican American Legal Defense Fund in San Francisco on Tuesday, February 15.

*"Face the Nation" was great!*

6. Pardon for Draft Evaders

The Attorney General has issued a statement to U.S. Attorneys on the meaning of "force and violence" as that phrase was used in the Presidential pardon and has instructed U.S. Attorneys that any decision to seek prosecution of any person arguably covered by the pardon must receive advance clearance by the Criminal Division of the Justice Department.

*Good*

7. Merit Selection of Judges

The Attorney General has submitted a proposed Executive Order creating Judicial Nominating Commissions for the selection of Federal Circuit Court Judges.

*ok*

8. White Collar Crime

The Criminal Division released its report on Federal Prosecution of Corrupt Public Officials on February 10, 1977.

*Send me  
a brief  
summary*

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Stu Eizenstat

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Economic Policy Group



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To STM

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Stu - I prefer that  
you attend, representing  
me directly - not  
as member  
J*

February 12, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Stu*

SUBJECT: Economic Policy Group

Charlie Schultze mentioned to me yesterday that he understood you did not wish to have any White House staff serve as members of the Economic Policy Group. Since I understand that Zbig will not be considered a member of the White House staff for this purpose this would affect only me.

The membership of this group has been readily agreed to for weeks by the members with me on it and I believe that I have made and will continue to make significant contributions to its deliberations. Since the Economic Policy Group considers all international and domestic economic matters and because of the obvious interrelationship between these issues (for example, the entire economic stimulus package, trade import issues, regulatory matters and the like) and domestic policy, my membership seems entirely appropriate. Further, such membership seems appropriate since it permits your Assistant for Domestic Affairs and your Assistant for National Security Affairs to both have membership on this Group. To delete membership for the domestic affairs side would seem to create an asymmetrical situation.

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To Hugh -

Can be  
"unsubscribe" ? 4

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Hugh Carter

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

PS. Can be "Unsubscribe"?

RE: Human Event Newspaper

# Human Events

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY



Susan -  
I don't need  
this J

©1977 by Human Events, Inc.

VOL. XXXVII No. 8

FEBRUARY 19, 1977

50 cents

## Will He Scrap Triad?

# Why Warnke's Views Still Alarm Conservatives

Despite the deftness and the humor he displayed at his first press conference last week, President Carter sent a new wave of anxiety through defense and foreign policy realists. The reason: the Carter position on America's first line of defense, our strategic and tactical nuclear arsenal.

In the face of compelling new intelligence estimates that the Soviets are striving for strategic superiority over the United States, the President deliberately tried to allay any such fears. He poured a soothing balm on the press and the public by claiming that "we have nuclear superiority," and then ignored all opportunities to even hint that

dangered by a stunning Soviet buildup (see page 3).

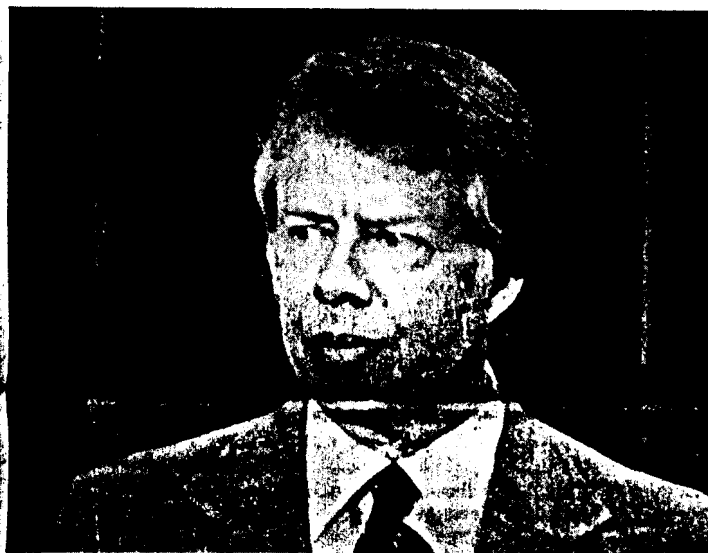
He reiterated his call for the "complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the earth," a program that would in fact, instantly elevate the Soviet Union, because of its massive conventional strength, into the greatest superpower on earth. He pressed his idea for a "comprehensive test ban," even though the U.S. is committed through the NATO Nuclear Planning Group to make critical improvements in tactical nuclear weapons through further testing.

Even more disturbing was the way in which he supported Paul Warnke, his controversial nominee to head both the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and our strategic negotiating team in the next round of SALT.

When apprised of some of Warnke's recent statements calling for American "restraint" in the arms race, Carter stressed he had "complete confidence in him." So supportive of Warnke was he, Carter pointed out, that Warnke took the job "at my insistence," after twice turning it down. "I believe," said Carter, "his views are well considered by me. I have accepted them.... I believe Mr. Warnke's proposals are sound."

By stating that Warnke's views are his views, the President leaves no other conclusion than that he embraces a radical disarmament position, wholly consistent with that of Sen. George McGovern's (D.-S.D.) when McGovern was calling for a 30 per cent reduction in defense spending in 1972.

Indeed, Warnke became McGovern's principal national security adviser five years ago, and chaired a task force which tried to make the McGovern de-



President Carter's firm commitment at his press conference last week to the defense positions of Paul Warnke has alarmed many in the defense and intelligence communities.

fense position saleable to the public. (Warnke did not, as some have said, create the initial McGovern "alternate" defense budget; that was the handiwork of an aide, John Holm. But Holm informs HUMAN EVENTS that Warnke endorsed the budget when he joined the McGovern team.)

On the eve of Warnke's nomination hearings last week, McGovern, himself, delivered a florid tribute to his ex-adviser on national security, saying: "I make this prediction. If he does become our SALT negotiator and ACDA director, and if his views play a significant role in the development of negotiating posture, then I think we will begin to see the real progress toward effective strategic arms control which has eluded us since the SALT talks began."

McGovern's blessing was not lightly given. While Warnke soft-pedaled—and in some cases reversed—his long-held arms negotiating position before the Foreign Relations Committee, his record, from 1969 through the eve of his hearings, was sufficiently developed to rouse extraordinary concern within the national security community. His views came to light largely through the work of two members of the minority, Sen. Robert Griffin (R.-Mich.) and Sen. John Danforth (R.-Mo.), a freshman "walk-on," as he described himself,

who had been temporarily assigned to the panel.

Danforth deserves special credit for virtually forcing the majority—which tried to ram the nomination through without adequate notice—to invite veteran SALT negotiator, Paul Nitze, to give expert testimony sharply challenging Warnke on a whole range of issues. Rep. Samuel Stratton (D.-N.Y.), a veteran member of the House Armed Services Committee, and Sen. James McClure (R.-Idaho), also gave important testimony shedding some sharp light on Warnke's positions.

Because of his growing prestige, his first-hand experience with the Soviets at SALT and his intimate acquaintance with Warnke, Nitze delivered the most telling blows, even though they will probably not be enough to halt Warnke's confirmation.

Pointing out that Warnke had worked with him in a subordinate role in the Pentagon in 1966, Nitze told panel members that Warnke had changed his views rather radically in the spring of 1968. From 1969 through 1976, said Nitze, Warnke consistently favored huge—and what Nitze considered to be dangerous—cuts in the defense budget. If it were up to him, said Nitze, he would not pick Warnke for either of the posts he has been nominated for.

Nitze said he was "unaware" of

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Warnke's negotiating capabilities, and said that his attacks against using bargaining chips in the negotiating process were "absolutely asinine." When asked about the argument that Warnke will just be implementing orders framed by the White House, Nitze, who was a top negotiator at SALT, said: "I don't believe that's the way the process works." He said it isn't just a question of carrying out orders.

The orders from on high, Nitze said, are "simple, general, lines of direction," but the negotiator, he suggested, has great leeway as to how he chooses to translate those orders. So far as the ABM treaty between the Soviets and ourselves, he said, the White House made no input at all.

(Continued on page 6)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

CC

LANCE

~~For~~

~~Steve~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Secretary Blumenthal and  
Director H.S. Knight of  
Secret Service thru Jack  
Watson.  
Bert Lance

Re: Secret Service Armored Car  
Program.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

OUT

cc to

Bureau of  
Dir Knight, Lee Service  
Thad Lane





DIRECTOR

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.  
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20223

February 10, 1977

*To See Blumenthal  
To Director Knight  
Please do not buy  
any more!  
J  
cc: Lance*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

President Carter

FROM: H. S. Knight

SUBJECT: Secret Service Armored Car Program

Providing armored cars for Secret Service protectees arose as result of the assassination of President Kennedy, and the review of Secret Service protective measures made by the Warren Commission.

Armored cars are used extensively during protective operations for the President, Vice President, visiting dignitaries for whom the Secret Service has protective responsibilities, and for other protectees of the Secret Service including Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, when threat levels warrant their use.

The Armored Car Program of the Secret Service has been fully discussed with the staff of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in executive session for a number of years.

As of February 1, 1977, the Secret Service has the following armored vehicles in its fleet for use by all protectees:

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
1.	1966	Cadillac Limo	Black	Presidential Protective Division (PPD)
2.	1967	Cadillac Limo	Black	Los Angeles Field Office (LAFO)
3.	1968	Lincoln Limo	Black	PPD
4.	1968	Cadillac Limo	Black	Nixon Protective Division (NPD)
5.	1969	Cadillac Limo	Black	Dignitary Protective Division (DPD)
6.	1970	Lincoln Sedan	Gold	Protective Vehicle Division (PVD)

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February 10, 1977

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
7.	1971	Lincoln Sedan	Blue	Vice Presidential Protective Division (VPPD)
8.	1971	Cadillac Limo	Black	New York Field Office (NYFO)
9.	1972	Lincoln Limo	Black	PPD
10.	1972	Cadillac Limo	Black	PVD
11.	1972	Chrysler Sedan	Blue	DPD
12.	1972	Chrysler Limo	Black	NYFO
13.	1973	Cadillac Limo	Black	DPD
14.	1973	Chrysler Limo	Black	DPD
15.	1974	Cadillac Limo	Black	Ford Protective Division (FPD)
16.	1974	Chrysler Sedan	Black	PPD
17.	1974	Lincoln Sedan	Beige	PPD
18.	1975	Cadillac Limo	Black	PPD
19.	1975	Cadillac Limo	Black	VPPD
20.	1975	Cadillac F/U	Black	PPD
21.	1975	Cadillac F/U	Black	PPD
22.	1975	Ford LTD	Blue	LAFO
23.	1975	Ford LTD	Brown	Plains, Georgia

During FY '77, the Secret Service will acquire, as programmed, 16 additional vehicles which will be deployed as follows: (one (1) older vehicle will be retired)

February 10, 1977

	<u>Year</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Color</u>	<u>Assigned</u>
1.	1976	Cadillac Limo	Black	PPD
2.	1976	Cadillac Limo	Black	VPPD
3.	1976	Cadillac Limo	Black	DPD
4.	1976	Lincoln Sedan	Black	PVD
5.	1977	Cadillac Limo	Black	DPD
6.	1977	Cadillac Limo	Black	PVD
7.	1977	Chrysler Sedan	Lt. Blue/Black Top	PPD
8.	1977	Lincoln Sedan	Blue	PPD
9.	1977	Cadillac Limo	Black	DPD
10.	1977	Cadillac Limo	Black	Chicago
11.	1977	Cadillac Limo	Black	Houston
12.	1977	Cadillac Limo	Black	Miami
13.	1977	Lincoln Sedan	Gray	FPD
14.	1977	Lincoln Sedan	White	San Juan
15.	1977	Cadillac F/U	Black	PPD
16.	1977	Cadillac F/U	Black	PPD

This deployment will alleviate the present requirement to transport vehicles by plane.

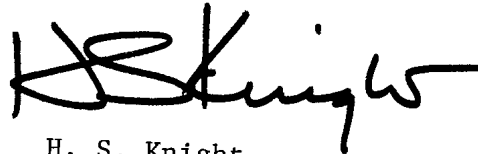
During FY '76, the following cities in the United States were visited by foreign dignitaries:

New York City (59)	San Juan (14)
Washington, D.C. (37)	Seattle (9)
Miami (18)	Williamsburg, VA (9)
Chicago (16)	Philadelphia (7)
Los Angeles (16)	Houston (6)
Honolulu (15)	Boston (6)
San Francisco (15)	

February 10, 1977

The problem of organized terrorism and the use of explosives and automatic weapons in terrorist acts continues unabated.

The use of armored cars by the Secret Service is, therefore, considered a necessity.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "H. S. Knight". The signature is stylized with a large, looped "H" and a long, sweeping "K" that extends to the right.

H. S. Knight  
Director

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Bert Lance

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Federal Information Centers



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

*Bert -  
Have Mr. Intyre  
assess effectiveness  
of system. Midge  
can do the work  
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: BERT LANCE

SUBJECT: Federal Information Centers

Federal Information Centers are located in 37 major metropolitan areas and connected by toll-free tie-lines to an additional 40 cities. Federal Information Centers provide direct assistance for citizens with questions about Federal Government Regulations, programs, and services. In Fiscal Year 1976 Federal Information Centers answered more than 7 million inquiries - Total Budget \$2,858,000.

Action

The existing system can be of benefit to your often-stated concern of increasing the public's access to you and your office and, more generally, improve the relationship between people and their federal government.

At an appropriate opportunity you might mention the service which the Federal Information Centers offer and comment that, for the time being, the Centers are a good vehicle for improving access and communication. We should be cautious not to increase unjustifiably people's expectations that this service can accomplish anything more than being the initial valuable communications link between government and the public.

Consideration should be given to the maintenance or expansion of the existing program and to the scope of services provided if you decide to use the Centers as a communications link. Such consideration may be made in the form of:

- (1) A special study carried out on an accelerated basis by the OMB Management staff or
- (2) A part of our overall reorganization study.

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for Preservation Purposes**

February 14, 1977

The attached was returned in the President's outbox. It has been sent to Frank Moore to be delivered.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Letter to Sen. Sam Nunn

cc: Hamilton Jordan

—  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

to Sen Sam Nunn

cc Frank  
Hamm



Personal &  
~~Confidential~~

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

2-14-77

To Sam Munn

As you know, I will be  
the monitor & actual negotia-  
tor in arms limitation talks,  
& will stay close to you &  
others.

I have complete confidence  
in Paul Warnke.

To the extent you can,  
I hope you will help me with  
him in order to strengthen  
us in our negotiations.

Jimmy

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE  
MARKING BY Jaz

DATE 6/19/89

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

TO Blumenthal  
Thru Tech

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Jack Watson

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Highlights of Treasury  
Activities.

cc: Secretary Blumenthal thru  
Jack Watson



**THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.**  
**THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY**  
WASHINGTON 20220

February 11, 1977

*To Mike  
J*

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Highlights of Treasury Activities

During the week Treasury's Office of Tax Policy proceeded with work on the economic stimulus proposal by beginning the drafting of proposed legislation and conducting a number of discussions with other members of the Administration and the Congress.

The Senate Budget Committee reported a third concurrent budget resolution for Fiscal Year 1977 which accommodates the economic stimulus package as well as U.S. payments for FY'77 to the International Financial Institutions (IFI's). Assistant Secretary-designate Bergsten began our testimony on the issue of the IFI's before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations and will be appearing before the House Appropriations Subcommittee next week.

The short term \$300 million Treasury credit arrangement with Portugal is expected to be signed today.

We have begun a comprehensive analysis of each of the 27 Treasury advisory committees. Members of the staff will interview the sponsoring official and manager of each committee to determine, consistent with your criteria, whether to continue, eliminate, merge, or otherwise modify the activities of each committee. Also, we are drawing up procedures for simplifying the contents, reducing the quantity, and identifying the officials preparing and issuing Treasury regulations.

*good -  
be strict*

*good*

A work group was formed this week to examine options open to the Department for financing the administrative expenses currently paid for by the Exchange Stabilization Fund. OMB has sent a proposed bill to Congress which would subject the ESF to OMB/Congressional review and the enactment of an administrative ceiling, and include these resources in the Federal unified budget. The working group is considering the effect of this proposal and the alternatives on the operation of the fund.

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The nationwide drive to increase the sale of U.S. Savings Bonds through the payroll savings plan has been launched. A number of meetings with key public leaders have been conducted, and more are scheduled. I have asked Bert Lance to serve as Chairman of the Federal Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee. If he agrees it will be appropriate for you to appoint him officially. *Yr. Fed. Sec. Sec'y*

Next week I will be speaking to the Business Council.

*Mike*

W. Michael Blumenthal

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for Preservation Purposes**

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON  
February 14, 1977

Greg Schneiders

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Re: Presidential Pens.

—  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

gag

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 11, 1977

ok  
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President  
FROM: Greg Schneiders *Greg*  
SUBJECT: Presidential Pens

You requested the quantity and cost of the Bill Signing Pens. Based on the figures for 1975 and 1976 and assuming you distribute 4 pens per bill, you would use 1452 Pens for 363 Bills at a cost of \$1888.00.

President Ford gave out 10,000 Pens each year at a cost of \$13,000.

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for Preservation Purposes**



THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Greg -  
Get Rosalynn's  
Comment.*

*see  
below*

February 1, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The President

FROM:

Greg Schneiders *Greg*

It has been the policy of past Administrations to distribute pens (cost: \$1.35), Presidential tie clips, and other mementos to staff, friends, Members of Congress, etc. Shall we continue:

Pens after Bill signing 4 per bill

Tie clips or other  
mementos ?

Anything else ?

*Greg: Quantity & cost per year?*

*J*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 14, 1977

Greg Schneiders

The attached was returned in  
the President's outbox. It is  
forwarded to you for appropriate  
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Midge Costanza  
Jim McIntyre

Re: Status of People Program

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

cc Greg  
Midge  
Jim McIntyre (OMB)

---

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Your advisors had no comment  
on the attached.

Rick

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1977

*Circled ideas seem  
best. I've asked  
ME Intype (OMB) to  
assess Info Centers &  
Midge's help*

*J*

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President  
FROM: Greg Schneiders *Greg*  
SUBJECT: Status of the People Program

We have evaluated the many suggestions that have been offered to the People Program and we are moving on several fronts. Our goal is to develop step-by-step a comprehensive and institutionalized program which enables you to reach the people and the people to reach you.

We are concentrating on the following areas:

1. Federal Information Centers - See attached memorandum.
2. White House Visitors' Program - i.e. bringing randomly selected private citizens to Washington for meetings with you and your family and to participate in various White House functions. Costs would be borne by a privately funded foundation.
3. Satellite Communication - Use of an existing NASA communications satellite to broadcast live two-way color television communication between yourself at the White House and any citizen or interest group anywhere in the country. (Cost: \$5,000 - \$10,000 per use.)
4. Radio Call-In Show - First one tentatively scheduled for early March.
5. Trips, Town Meetings, Open Door Sessions, Overnights in Private Homes, etc. - First trip is tentatively scheduled for mid-March.

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for Preservation Purposes**

6. White House Luncheon Program - Inviting individuals who are identified with innovative ideas or programs or have some useful information to have lunch with you at the White House. We would attempt in this way to put you in touch with people you would never meet in the normal course of your activities. Individuals such as: Alex Haley (Roots); Buckminster Fuller; Bill Moyers (recently returned from Cuba); a middle-level bureaucrat from an Executive Department or Agency; a local elected official; etc.
7. White House Mini Conferences - Bringing unheralded individuals associated with innovative programs in areas such as urban housing, neighborhoods, organic agriculture, conservation, etc. to the White House for one day conferences. You would address the groups briefly and they would submit a report to you. This would be a method of bringing together, sharing and promoting the good and creative ideas of individuals in the private sector. Someone like John Gardiner might be asked to organize this program which could be paid for in each case by the relevant Agency or Department.
8. Phone Calls to Private Citizens - Requesting all White House Staff to make occasional recommendations of private individuals to be called by you (with complete explanations for the reason for the call) because of unusual achievements or hardships. (If you are interested a draft memo from you to the Staff on this subject is attached.)

REPORT ON FEDERAL  
INFORMATION CENTERS

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM FOR: The President  
FROM: Greg Schneiders *Greg*  
SUBJECT: Federal Information Centers

Purpose

You have expressed your concern that the public be able to better understand the workings of the Federal Government. This memorandum describes an existing mechanism which serves this purpose - Federal Information Centers - (FIC) and suggests that options for expanded use of the Centers be explored.

Background

Federal Information Centers assist persons in answering questions about the Federal Government, most often by identifying the Federal agency or office that provides a needed service. The General Services Administration (GSA) operates 40 FIC's across the country. Thirty-Seven other cities have telephone tie-lines to the 40 FIC's. Approximately 55% of the United States population can now reach a Federal Information Center with a local telephone call. The volume of queries handled has passed 7 million a year.

In one case, San Diego, GSA operates a Federal/State/County Center to handle citizen inquiries about any level of government.

Options

There are some obvious options which can be studied further:

Expand the number of FIC's and the number of telephone tie-lines while retaining the present functions.





THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE MEMBERS OF  
THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF

As part of the People Program I would like each of you to submit to me occasional recommendations of private individuals to be telephoned by me because of unusual achievements, hardships or other experiences.

These recommendations, with clear explanations for the reasons they are requested, should be delivered to Rick Hutcheson.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Date: February 8, 1977

MEMORANDUM

**FOR ACTION:**

The Vice President  
Bob Lipshutz Jody Powell  
Jack Watson  
Stu Eizenstat  
Jean Vance  
Hamilton Jordan  
Midge Costanza

**FOR INFORMATION:**

2/14

**FROM:** Rick Hutcheson, Staff Secretary

**SUBJECT:** Greg Schneiders memo 2/8/77 re  
Status of the People Program.

**YOUR RESPONSE MUST BE DELIVERED  
TO THE STAFF SECRETARY BY:**

**TIME:** 5:00 P.M.

**DAY:** Thursday

**DATE:** February 10, 1977

**ACTION REQUESTED:**

☒ Your comments  
**Other:**

**STAFF RESPONSE:**

☒ I concur. ☐ No comment.  
*Please note other comments below:*

**PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.**

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately. (Telephone, 7052)

Expand the scope of the FIC's by providing two-way communication, i. e. in addition to dispersing information to the public, make them a conduit of opinion and information from the citizen back to the Government.

Do either of the above and also make an effort to invite State and local jurisdictions to create joint Federal/State/Local Centers along the lines of the San Diego model

Increase the scope and efficiency of the Centers through use of a centralized computer system.

After establishing the capability of handling greater volume, promote the use of FIC's through media campaigns and Presidential attention.

Seek Congressional authorization and an increased budget to handle expansion of these services.

#### Recommendation

I believe that additional information and analysis of the options outlined above is needed. I recommend that we have an independent study conducted in cooperation with GSA, OMB and the People Program and that a report be submitted within 30 days.